Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

MARCH 1ST 1958 20 CENTS

Our "Forgotten Force" In The Middle-East: SNAFU In UNEF

BY PETER WORTHINGTON

★

Closed-Circuit TV Catches On In Canada

BY DEAN WALKER

★

Revival Of Freedom In Latin America

BY MAXWELL COHEN

★

Natural Gas Stocks: Profit Possibilities

BY R. M. BAIDEN

© Herb Nott

"Don't Call Me Sweet" TV's Joyce Sullivan: Page 14

'magazines helped double our business in 6 years'

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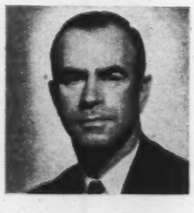

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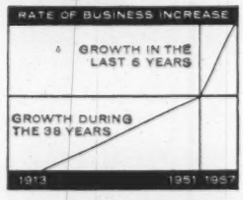

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March 1, 1958

Saturday Night

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Peter Worthington

How would you like to order 2,000 small bottles of cough medicine and get 2,000 gallons; a walkie-talkie and get a $20,000 signals truck; and not be able to get paint for jeeps that the rain won't wash off. These are some of the headaches of Canada's "administrative" troops in UNEF which in turn are administered by a civilian set-up at UN headquarters. Peter Worthington of *The Telegram*, who served as an infantry officer in Korea, recently visited the Middle East and tells of this SNAFU in UNEF on Page 8.

Dean Walker

Closed circuit television—the eyes of the age of automation—is turning up more and more often in Canadian industry and there are indications that sale of the equipment may reach boom proportions within two years. These electronic watchdogs are finding an amazing variety of uses and the possibilities are almost unlimited. Dean Walker, who recently reported for SATURDAY NIGHT on Canada's growing TV-film industry, turns his attention to industrial television (I-TV) on Page 10.

John Meyer

John Meyer, Montreal *Gazette* financial columnist describes the plight of Canadian manufacturers under pressure from a flood of under-priced Japanese imports, on Page 7. The Canadians don't expect protection from the government because Japan is the third largest importer of our politically sensitive surplus wheat and "the customer is always right". Mr. Meyer's article is based on statistical research and interviews with a wide range of Canadian business men.

Have you appeared in an ad lately?

You can't find a bottle of Golden Velvet west of Juan de Fuca nor in the Amazon at the Headshrinkers Hotel.

We haven't seen it being consumed by a diplomat in an eye patch, a bearded gentleman at the ballet, nor yet a tattooed wrestler.

However among the less picturesque portion of the public, we see Golden Velvet being enjoyed by a number of people. Actually the number isn't large, simply because the supply of Golden Velvet isn't large either.

Golden Velvet doesn't come in a bag by Dior, a decanter by Orefors, nor is it beribboned by Schiaparelli. It comes in a glass bottle with a little label like this:

And, oh is it wonderful whisky!

Letters

Putative Peril

Some 9,000 scientists recently petitioned the UN to end the testing of nuclear weapons. But they are all out of step but me, says "Father of the H-Bomb" Teller.

In a recent article in an American mass magazine he makes radioactive fallout seem practically beneficial. And scoffs at the fears of eminent geneticists.

All that the rest of us can do is to hope (if Teller has his way) that our daughters won't be mutation minx and our sons have genes which gingle, gangle, gingle.

TORONTO — PETER MACDIARMID

. . . reference your letter on H-Bomb Power: "this tremendous power which will draw its fuel — heavy hydrogen — from the sea."

As an immediate precaution I am giving up drinking sea water.

HALIFAX — DAVID JONES

Pie in the Sky

Full marks to Ross Willmot's article on our shabby airports. Let's hope that it stirs up some real action, now that the air is full of election promises.

I see, from the list of projected works, that the old runway at Skunk's Misery is to be patched up; I see no mention of the construction of modern, efficient airports which we so badly need. Or will we wait for jet-exhausts to scorch down our barn-like hovels. Tomorrow is nearly here.

CHATHAM — J. P. JETHROE

. . . Why is it that our Canadian air lines are efficient in one place only — in the air?

LONDON — JOHN SMATHERS

I hope that all our election candidates get a bellyful of the awful inconveniences of our airports. Then we may get some action in the next Parliament. I would like to see all of Ross Willmot's article read into Hansard.

NORTH BAY — JOSEPH RIVARD

Civil Right

What a smug, sickening piece that was you had in your last issue about our so-called racial abuses. Don't you realize that one of the most precious rights in a free world is *not* to have to associate with people you don't want to. You have succeeded in perverting true brotherly love.

LEAMINGTON — WALLACE MOORE

. . . How right you are about the necessity for publicity and legal action to end our hidden mistreatment of our fellow men. Thank you for lifting the lid on an ugly situation.

TORONTO — MEYER GORDON

Tail-End Charlie

In Max Cohen's article "Middle East" it is suggested that "Young Arabs coming to the West . . . (might develop) the feeling for Harvard, Columbia and Chicago," and then are added as a grand concession to weak Canadian sentiment, in 4th and 5th places "McGill, Toronto". At least Canada "also ran!"

But it is refreshing to read in the article by C. H. Savage. "And notice that I say Canada. We can make no greater mistake than to take it for granted that conditions in Canada and the United States must be alike." How long will it take other Canadian writers to make that discovery?

WINNIPEG — (REV.) WM. C. TURNEY

Airing the Matter

You comment editorially that it is "curious" how House of Commons' "talk about unemployment always seems to find its way into CBC newscasts, when other livelier and more important news items are barely mentioned or completely missed."

The CBC receives its news by subscribing to the services of Canadian Press, British United Press, Associated Press and Reuter's, just as do newspapers. The CBC does not *make* the news; it simply reports it. . .

CBC newscasts gave no more "play" to unemployment stories than did Canadian newspapers — certainly not as much in actual wordage.

Your statement that "livelier and more important news items" were "barely mentioned or completely missed" puzzles us. We know of no important news story that wasn't used in CBC newscasts.

In all modesty, we should like to point out something of which you are probably aware: The CBC's handling and presentation of news has consistently drawn widespread compliments for objectivity and balance. Those who have paid us such compliments represent a comprehensive cross-section of the country — people of diverse political beliefs included.

It might be of interest to you to know that, with reference to the unemployment stories, some Liberal party spokesmen criticized the CBC for what they felt was a

pro-Progressive Conservative "slant" and some PC party adherents voiced criticism that the CBC newscasts were pro-Liberal.

TORONTO IRA DILWORTH
Director for Ontario and English Networks
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

A Little Learning

Mr. Savage . . . states categorically that "from 12 to 15 per cent of the population of Canada is intellectually capable of doing Canadian university work successfully". Although presented as a fact this is only an opinion. Estimates by men with substantial experience in the field vary up to 35 per cent. Personally, I have dealt with students in graduate school with degrees from reputable universities who scored little above the population averages on an intelligence test. . . .

Mr. Savage is assuming, apparently, not only that one must be in the upper 15 per cent of the intellectual range to succeed in college, but also that no one outside that range ever attempts to gain entry. Anyone familiar with the failure rate in Canadian colleges and universities, and with the reasons for failure, will realize how ridiculous such an assumption is. Up to 50 per cent of those who enter some universities never obtain degrees, many because of intellectual inadequacy.

I would venture the opinion, and I can offer nothing else, despite an intimate acquaintance with the largest research project at present being carried on in Canada in this particular field, *The Atkinson Study of Utilization of Student Resources*, that no more than half of the most intellectually capable men in the 17 to 22 age-group are now receiving, have received, or will receive a college education. It will take more than someone else's opinion to prove mine wrong. . .

TORONTO W. G. FLEMING
Department of Educational Research
Ontario College of Education

There Oughta Be...

The trouble with this country is not the lack of an acceptable design but the lack of a strict law declaring what flag may be flown. As matters now stand, practically any piece of cloth may be hoisted, and during the summer, when tourists become more important than any symbol of nationality, the Stars and Stripes are more in evidence than anything purporting to be Canadian. This intolerable situation contributes to the apathetic attitude of our people to the subject of a national flag.

MONTREAL MARGARET SIM

. . . Why in tarnation should we change to another when it will take at least ten good years for the rest of the world to know what country it's from?

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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

Election by Auction

THE TREND OF developments in the campaign suggests that on March 31 the Canadian people will participate in an auction for their votes rather than in a parliamentary election. The shade of the eminent British economist, the late Lord Keynes, must be rejoicing that the leaders of both of our senior parties accept his doctrine that when hard times arrive and produce serious unemployment financial orthodoxy must be sacrificed to facilitate remedial measures and budgetary deficits should not be shirked.

Undoubtedly many financial and industrial tycoons and old-fashioned Tories have been appalled at what they regard as the reckless lavishness of Mr. Diefenbaker's commitments for fresh expenditures in a variety of directions and have been contemplating support of Mr. Pearson as a safer steward of the nation's affairs. So they must be finding themselves in a serious dilemma now that Mr. Pearson has produced for his party a program which is an obvious attempt to outbid Mr. Diefenbaker for the favor of different classes of voters. He argues that the fruits of Mr. Diefenbaker's plan for relieving unemployment by a generous program of new public works would ripen too late for coping with an urgent crisis and so he promises that, if returned to power, he will achieve quicker results by including in his first Budget, cuts in taxation amounting to 400 million dollars per annum, which he claims would increase to this extent the purchasing power of the public and thereby give a stimulus to employment. But the beneficial effect of such cuts will be very gradual and Mr. Diefenbaker ought to be able to get his program of public works well under way by midsummer.

Mr. Pearson included in his program an undertaking to build at a cost of 60 million dollars a railway into Great Slave Lake well inside the Arctic circle. Now Prime Minister Diefenbaker in opening his campaign at Winnipeg, has said that he must have a clear majority in the House of Commons to carry out a comprehensive plan for the fuller utilization of our resources. To the assistance already given for power plants in the Atlantic provinces, he added commitments about the South Saskatchewan dam and the projected power development on the Columbia River. But the most luscious bait he proffered was a promise to start a $100 million road program for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon to be linked up to another Federal-provincial program for building roads to give freer access to our northern hinterland.

Now climatic conditions rule out agricultural settlement in this territory and the

B.C.'s Bennett: Tribulations help PC's?

Prime Minister emphasized that these programs would open up for development of new resources of oil and minerals. But what sense is there in spending huge sums to expand the production of oil and base metals when the output of the oil wells of Alberta is being rigidly curtailed through lack of adequate markets for it, and the production of base metals like copper, lead and zinc is well in excess of the demand for them? Indeed Mr. Diefenbaker's Ministry is actually subsidizing a base metal mine in British Columbia to keep it in operation.

Then it is very curious that both of the foremost combatants in the campaign have evaded any serious exposition of their policy about trade. Mr. Diefenbaker talked about persuading foreign corporations with branch plants in Canada to allocate to the latter a larger share of their export business, but kept careful silence about his plan for diverting 15% of Canada's import trade from the United States to Britain. The revised program of the Liberal party committed it to an "immediate sympathetic and detailed consideration" of the British proposals for a free trade union with Canada, but not a whisper about it escaped from Mr. Pearson's lips and obviously he shared the Prime Minister's dread of antagonizing interests, whose fortunes might be adversely affected by changes in trade policy.

Recent conversations with some very intelligent young citizens of Ottawa convinces me that this competition of the two leaders of our senior parties in extravagant promises for the capture of votes and their studied evasion of any discussion of a very important issue is infecting many voters with a contemptuous cynicism about the performance of the would-be guides of the nation's destinies and they are coming to regard the Progressive-Conservative and the Liberal parties as political twins between whom there is absolutely nothing to chose and such cynicism will soon bring our political life to an unhealthy condition.

Reports from Quebec indicate that, while Mr. Duplessis may preserve his official neutrality, his Union Nationale Party is going to be a more active ally of the Progressive-Conservatives than in previous Federal elections. His Minister of Game and Fisheries, Camille Pouliot, has avowed his determination to achieve the election of four Tories in his bailiwick, the Gaspe Peninsula, and other Union Nationalist chieftains are entering the fight. Their help will be very welcome to Mr. Diefenbaker's candidates in Quebec as an antidote to the draught of bad political medicine, which one of his flock, Hardy Small (PC Danforth), administered to them on the eve of dissolution. As a former Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Order of North America, Mr. Small takes a sombre view of the Roman Catholic Church and all its works and he feels that he has a mission to frustrate any moves of racial aggrandisement made by French-Canadians.

So, when on January 31 Dr. Poulin (Ind.-Beauce) moved amendment to enforce bilingualism for all governmental cheques and other negotiable instruments, Mr. Small, scenting racialist aggression, opposed it in a speech which made the blood of his brethren on the Tory benches run cold. After making the curious claim that his own descent from Joseph Dupleix, the famous French opponent of Lord Clive in India, ruled out any anti-French prejudice on his part, he took a sideswipe at the Roman Catholic Church by declaring that the Canadian people owed the preservation of their freedom of conscience mainly to the Orange Order. Then

he proceeded to hand out to the French-Canadians stern advice that they must be content with the special racial rights secured to them by the British North American Act and refrain from efforts for their enlargement such as this bill.

Such a lecture was as manna from heaven for the French-Canadian Liberals and they are already moving to represent it as the authentic voice of Ontario's Toryism in thousands of reprints which will be circulated all over Quebec. The necessary task of repudiating the sentiments of Mr. Small on behalf of the Government has already been begun by Mr. Comtois, the Minister of Mines, but more powerful voices will have to continue it for the repair of the damage.

The Government is deriving considerable comfort, however, from the welter of tribulations now afflicting the Social Credit Ministry of W. A. C. Bennett which has ruled British Columbia since 1952. It has never made any pretence of giving practical application to the financial nostrums patented by the late Major C. H. Douglas and, as in Alberta, the chief stock-in trade in the Social Credit appeal for support has been the claim that all its candidates were hand-picked virtuous God-fearing individuals who, if given power, would introduce into government standards of morality hitherto unknown in North America. But, alas, charges are accumulating that some of the supposed paragons of political virtue who have been running British Columbia's affairs have feet of clay.

The moving spirit in a vigorous challenge of their rectitude is David Sturdy, a Vancouver lawyer, who began as long ago as December 1955 with charges that Mr. Sommers, the Minister of Lands and Forests, had accepted bribes to issue leases of Crown timber lands. These charges impelled Mr. Sommers to resign from the cabinet and the repeated postponements of a libel suit which he launched to clear his reputation have left it still under a cloud. Now the resignation of Attorney-General Bonner, on the ground that he shielded Mr. Sommers from a prosecution, is being demanded by a prominent Social Credit member of the legislature who has renounced his allegiance to the Bennett Ministry.

Mr. Sturdy and his friends have now started the organization of a Provincial Voters' Association whose avowed aim is a thorough purge of British Columbian politics and the election of only men and women of the highest character to the provincial legislature. By all accounts the gilt is off the Social Credit gingerbread in British Columbia and, if reports are true that droves of disgruntled Tories who had seceded to this new party are now moving back to their old political corral, this reinforcement ought to yield the Government gains on the Pacific Coast.

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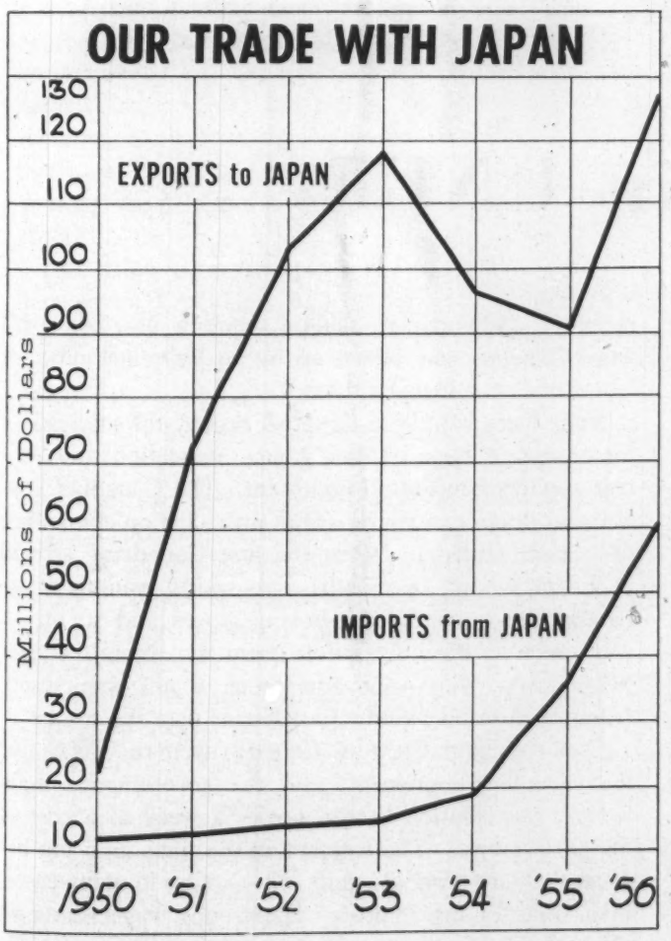
Saturday Night

Government pussyfooting—to retain Canadian wheat sales to Japan—has upset important segments of Canada's basic economy. Trade practices also cause complaint.

Japanese Trade Hits Canada

by John Meyer



Canada-Japan trade is booming. Imbalance hit peak in '53.

JAPANESE TRADERS ARE under-pricing and over-selling their goods in Canada, spoiling the market for themselves and for Canadian producers. The Canadian government will not provide any protection to Canadians from this Japanese competition because they feel the Japanese market for Canadian wheat is too important to risk by applying quotas or other restraints.

The Japanese sold an estimated $70 million worth of manufactured goods to Canada during 1957, a dollar value of trifling proportions compared with American sales here of more than $4 billion. The impact of Japanese sales on the Canadian market, however, cannot be assessed in terms of dollar value alone. The Japanese rank fifth among our suppliers but are feared the most by domestic manufacturers.

The Japanese are industrious traders but they don't know how to market their goods, at least, not as marketing is understood in the west. Their ignorance is one reason why they are feared.

"It's no concern of mine if the Japanese want to commit suicide by picking a market clean," said one Canadian manufacturer. "But they are killing my business too."

Japanese goods, of a quality comparable to the Canadian product, have been laid down in Vancouver with sales tax and duty paid at half the prevailing Canadian price. Such low prices are achieved by a combination of sub-standard wages (less than $50 a month in manufacturing) and a highly organized industrial complex

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

They feel they are Canada's "Forgotten Force" and suffer from acute homesickness; on top of everything they must cope with a king-size mixup caused by civilians at UN HQ.

by Peter Worthington

Despondent Canadians with UNEF say, "No one at home knows what we're doing here or cares what happens to us."

SNAFU in UNEF

THE UNHAPPIEST GROUP of Canadians in the world today is probably the 950 or so soldiers serving with the United Nations Emergency Force along the Egypt-Israel border.

The troops dislike the desert; dislike Egyptians; and dislike their fence-sitting job, but what gripes them most is the attitude they feel Canada and people at home have adopted towards them. The soldiers refer to themselves as "Canada's Forgotten Force", and suffer from an ailment that might best be described as "acute homesickness".

They feel that when the Canadian government loaned them to the United Nations as Middle Eastern "Peace Police", they not only helped win the Nobel Peace Prize for Lester Pearson, but, also, for the time of their service, ceased to be thought of as Canadians by countrymen at home. As a result a sort of wistful bitterness pervades the Canadian headquarters camp at Rafah, Egypt.

"No one at home knows what we are doing here, cares what happens to us, or is interested in how we are getting along," a corporal from the Maritimes complained recently. "Newspapers seldom mention us, unless it's when someone gets blown up by an Egyptian mine, or is accused of smuggling dope."

Since there is little in Egypt to occupy the interests of the troops in their off-duty hours, recreation and welfare services become all-important. The Canadian government doesn't go overboard in providing an abundance of welfare material. When the first Canadians arrived in Egypt almost 18 months ago, sports equipment — baseball gear, volleyballs, boxing gloves and so on — was given to them by sailors from the aircraft carrier Magnificent. This same equipment is still being used. It has been in the Middle East longer than the troops.

Capt. William Crew of Calgary, welfare officer for the Canadian contingent, said the government's main welfare contribution is two movies a week at a cost of $8,000 a month. The troops find the films amusing because they are generally quite old — older in many cases, than some of the soldiers. The troops wager amongst themselves on whether the next movie will be of sufficiently recent vintage to have even been on the late

television show — not noted for modern movies.

Capt. Crew bemoans the fact that he doesn't have the $8,000 instead of the films. "Things are cheap in Egypt. With the money I could rent more, better and newer films, and still have money to buy all the recreational equipment the boys need," he claims.

Live stage shows give the troops the biggest kick. They've seen, in the past year, a Scandinavian, Italian, Egyptian, Danish and American troupe. But they have never seen Canadian performers. The United Nations paid for the five that have come out.

The Italian and Egyptian shows were dreadful — so dreadful that they were almost funny. The Italian one in particular was coarse and obscene enough to embarrass the troops. Anyone who thinks a Canadian soldier in Egypt is easy to embarrass, has either too much, or too little, imagination.

It's remarkable that some patriotic (or publicity-wise) Canadian TV star or entertainment group hasn't considered visiting the captive audience in Egypt that yearns for some Canadiana. About 950 fans-for-life await the first entertainer to show some interest in their welfare.

The "Forgotten Force" feeling was intensified during the Christmas season. The only "gifts" the troops received were a free package of cigarettes per man from Premier Frost of Ontario, and two free beers from Labatt's Brewing Co. The warm feeling these might have generated was cooled however when it was learned that a scheduled Christmas mail flight from Canada was cancelled because the RCAF plane was needed for more important duties. So instead of opening last-minute parcels from home, the troops tried to share in the sentimental pleasure the Norwegians were enjoying because each man had received a surprise tape-recorded message from home — courtesy of Norwegian welfare groups.

But aside from being lonely and a little sorry for themselves, Canadians in Egypt have to contend with that greatest of all obstacles (so far as military thinking goes), the civilian.

All supplies and equipment-needs are requested through UN civilian channels, not through normal military ones. And Canadians do the bulk of the ordering since they are virtually supporting the whole UNEF — with the possible exception of the Yugoslav contingent which is self-supporting. In fact Canada is to the UN forces in Egypt as United States was to UN troops in Korea. They run things from a supply and administrative standpoint.

Canadian brains and techniques control Ordnance stores, the signals set-up, Engineer repairs, workshops, postal services, transport and so on. Other nations help of course, but the Canadians do the most work and rule the roost.

To get things — spare parts and equipment — UN headquarters in Gaza is contacted and they in turn contact UN in New York. And in this hybrid process the word SNAFU — an expression invented by the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

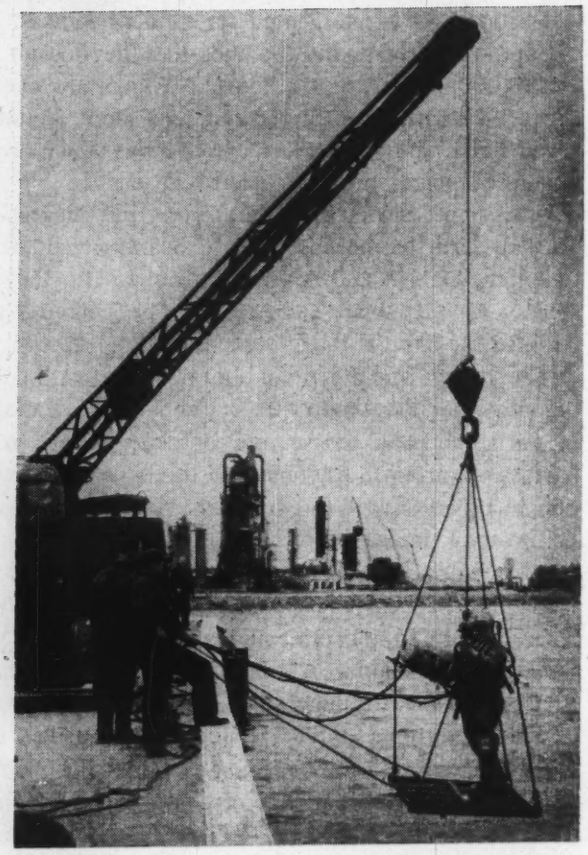
Canadians control Ordnance for the Force. They ordered "rat-tail" springs and were sent 250 rat traps instead.

No Canadian entertainer has ever visited the troops. Obscene Italian shows embarrass even seasoned soldiers.

Homesick Canadians post signs to familiar places, hope Arabs won't steal the plane that is to take them home.

Closed-Circuit TV: A New Tool for Science and Industry

by Dean Walker

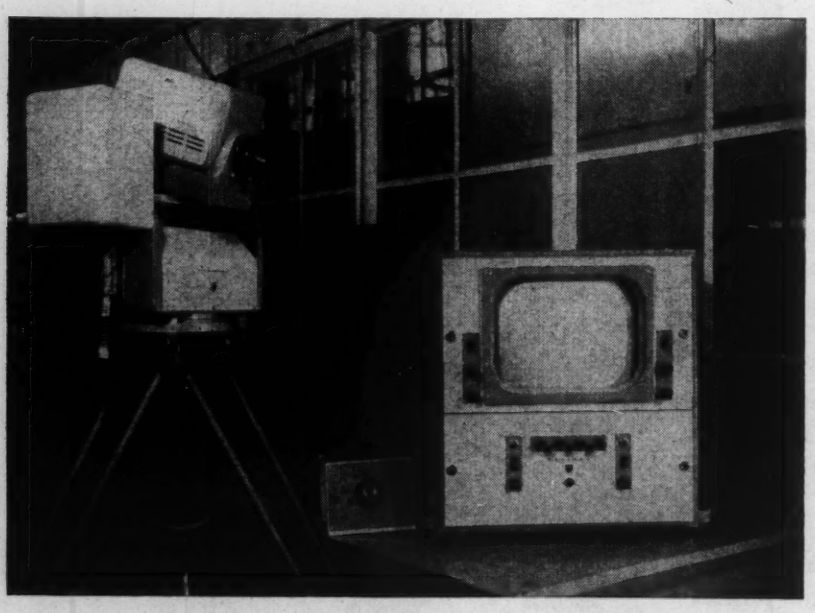


British American Oil Co. Ltd. used I-TV to inspect their docks at Clarkson, Ont.

I-TV — closed circuit television for use in industry — is catching on in Canada and manufacturers of the equipment predict they are not more than two years away from a boom. They foresee that I-TV will soon become, in terms of profit, investment and value, an equal partner to broadcast TV.

Closed circuit TV differs from broadcast television in that the signal is directed to specific points — usually by cable — and cannot be picked up along the way by home receivers.

"If a business man says that his business or plant has no call for industrial television, I say to him that he has not looked closely enough," says one earnest young executive of an I-TV company. "Every industry, every company, can use television to save work, improve products or eliminate danger and discomfort."



Manufacturers say closed circuit TV can be used in every business; new money-saving uses for equipment are being discovered every day.

By 1962, U.S. industrial television sales may be at the rate of $100 million a year. Already around the world a thousand novel uses have been found.

Finding a turnpike tunnel surprisingly deserted, a New Jersey driver stopped for a quick pull from a whiskey flask. They booked him as he drove into the daylight. The tunnel had been empty, but police had spotted him on a traffic-monitoring TV camera.

"Hot" laboratories in nuclear plants no longer have to install expensive protective lead bromide windows. Radioactive materials can now be handled by remote control, watched carefully by the television camera on closed circuit.

A Texas oil company drops a camera miles into the earth to inspect a well. A Florida power outfit boasts "the hottest

show in town" as it televises its 402,000 kw furnace.

General Motors checks the spring action of their new cars with a camera clamped to the bumper. Another, set inside the hood, watches the mechanical parts in action.

A gigantic food stand on Coney Island sells more food by 9 a.m. than most competitors sell in a day; with I-TV, a controller switches staff from slack counter areas to wherever the pressure is greatest.

Classic example is the Pennsylvania Railroad station's $400,000 set-up. One hundred and five cameras flash pictures of reservation charts to 103 monitors, one to each sales clerk, who summons the chart he wants merely by twisting a telephone dial.

In a first Canadian application, I-TV gained an unhappy name. Battling a serious pilfering problem, the Peterborough, Ont. Post Office installed Dage television cameras. As the pilfering rate dropped, the tempers of the public, alerted by a zealous press, rose. The Post Office stuck to its guns, and gradually, the fuss died down. But a "Big Brother is Watching" stigma stuck to I-TV and, according to the trade, pushed its progress here back by at least a year.

Notwithstanding, enough clients have been found for the half-dozen I-TV companies operating in Canada.

On the Powell River in British Columbia, a pulp and paper company has a peculiarly Canadian application: their Pye remote "eyes" watch the river for log jams.

Imperial Oil guards an isolated gate at its Ioco Refinery. Anyone wanting admittance, stands before a camera while the security people, a few miles away, see and question him before opening the gate remotely.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, in co-operation with the Power Authority of the State of New York, uses TV to allow a centrally-located engineer to check conditions at two dams simultaneously, saving him several hours of travel time each day.

Winnipeg Hydro saved about $35,000 by using Pye equipment for a complete underwater survey of their Pointe du Bois power plant. A hand-held camera was hired by the British-American Oil Company to examine the foundations of their Clarkson, Ont. docks.

The Shawinigan Power company used TV to allow both management and engineers to check the tail race of a broken turbine.

In education, closed circuit television has a further

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

The University of Toronto Dentistry School used I-TV in a demonstration of dental operating techniques for students.

Where only two or three students could watch at one time, the whole class can now see. Camera also magnifies detail.

Makers of closed circuit TV equipment for industry say: "Every company can use TV to save work, improve its products or eliminate danger and discomfort".

Closed circuit equipment was used underwater and fed into the CBC broadcast network for viewers of show, "Graphic."

Venezuelans maul a secret policeman. Latin American republics are as varied as the states of Europe but share a passion for freedom together with an inability to manage it.

Revival of Freedom i

by Maxwel Col

THE RIO GRANDE is both a river and the northern limits of Hispano-American civilization. For the English-speaking half of the hemisphere continues to know little and perhaps even cares less about the Spanish-Indian traditions that intermingle with both a republicanism and a search for modernity modelled largely on the United States and France. Yet the twenty Latin American republics are a vibrant, volatile and colorful region that should command our attention and not only when a burst of gunfire deposes another dictator.

The recent expulsions in Venezuela and Colombia of their strong men, the restoration of some free political activity in Peru and Ecuador and indeed the whole chain of events since the suicide of Vargas in Brazil and the uprising against Peron in Argentina, are marking a new phase in the emergence of the Latin American peoples to free governments and effective economic development.

There is a tendency to think of Latin America, of all the peoples south of the Rio Grande, as a unit, when indeed the differences between them of geography, of political habits, of ethnic co-mingling, are great enough to suggest that the range of contrasts is every bit as sharp as that to be found among the states of Europe itself. What unites Latin America are the memories of Spanish and Portuguese supremacy and the common fight against this Hispanic rule; a common Spanish language except for Brazil with its Portuguese; a similar century of experiment with republicanism except for monarchial aberrations in Brazil and Mexico, now long since past; a failure to solve basic economic problems that would provide decent living standards for the mass of the people in most of the republics; and, finally, a realization that many of the republics are rich in resources but poor in skills, in capital for their development, in public administration for their governance.

But perhaps what links the Latin American republics along a common political thread as their antics dangle them before our view is the curious phenomenon of dictatorship and revolt, of a passion for freedom and an

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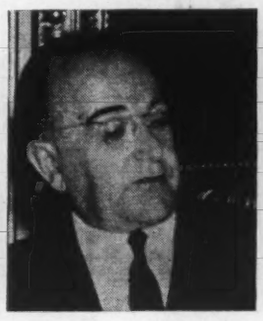
President Marcos Perez Jiminez, dictator of Venezuela, met his downfall early this year amid bloody street fighting sparked by a strike.

Jiminez sought refuge with Rafael Trujillo, strongman of the Dominican Republic.



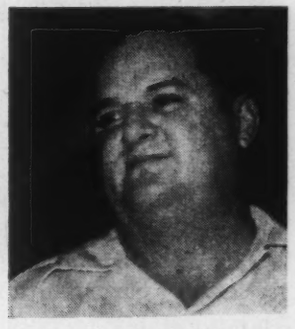
Other erstwhile Latin American dictators: (from left) Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, Colombia, exiled; Getulo Vargas, of Brazil, suicide; Manuel Odria, Peru, escaped to the States.

in Latin America

Cohen

A cry of freedom still finds a dramatic response in Latin Americans: repeated violence testifies to the vitality of their ideals as well as to their political instability.

Fulgencio Batista, Cuba



Jose Remon, Panama

Juan Peron, Argentina

Somoza, Nicaragua

Former Leslie Bell singer, Joyce's career started with wedding solos at $2.50 per "Promise Me". A Kiwanis scholarship paid tuition.

Joyce Sullivan:

Don't Call Me "Sweet"

by Frank Rasky

IN A PROFESSION noted for its hardboiled blondes and brittle brunettes, tall, leggy, brown-haired Joyce Sullivan is perhaps the most old-fashioned of female pop singers in Canadian television. She hates to kiss anybody but her husband in front of the camera, shudders at the prospect of dancing to rock-'n'-roll, and has never been known to throw a tantrum, even with her 17-month-old baby.

She particularly loathes being called "sweet". Yet this is precisely the term most often appended to her by viewers of Showtime, Open House and Trans-Canada Matinée.

Besides receiving over $5,000 a year, she is the recipient of what she calls "sackfuls" of fan mail. Her votaries assume an avuncular attitude. They scold her if she dares to deviate from her role of the demure, scrubbed-clean girl next door.

"Don't let some producer turn you into just another slinky chanteuse," a Vancouver teen-ager distressfully wrote her, pasting a gold star on his letter. "We love you natural. If the day ever comes that we see your lovely hair turn blonde, it will be the *end!*"

More characteristic was a letter from a clergyman, tut-tutting about the low neckline she displayed in a photo in the *CBC Times*. "A nice Canadian girl like you must help keep standards *up,*" he scolded.

She has a radiant, nose-crinkling smile, and a cool, placid beauty that remains unshaken even when she is grappling with her baby daughter, Laura, trying to topple over a floor lamp. She always looks as though she had just emerged from a cellophane-wrapped box of bonbons.

Neither gamin nor Gabor, Mrs. Miniver nor Mrs. Arthur Miller, she fits none of the standard clichés or measurements with which show business success stories are studded. Young (28), so tall she towers over leading men (5 feet, 9 inches in bare feet, 6 feet in high heels), admittedly unsylph-like (136 pounds, a 37 1/2-inch bust, a 26-inch waist "when I suck in"), she seems

Star of television's "Showtime" she hates being "sweet" but sacks of fan mail daily caution her not to be slinky or sexy and forbid bleached blond hair.

Producer Len Casey and Joyce go over a number at rehearsal. She never indulges in bad temper.

to seethe with interior passion that she keeps wholesomely bottled up.

It is little wonder that her favorite singer is Judy Garland ("she's so emotional, it embarrasses some people") and her favorite film actor, Cary Grant ("I enjoy watching people who are charming"). Once, Dodie Robb, a writer for *Showtime,* told her, "Dear, you're one person who'll never need a psychiatrist. You're so *healthy!*" Miss Sullivan brooded, "I didn't know whether to be glad or insulted."

Yet she concedes that she is bedevilled with fears—of high places, deep water, her eardrums popping in a plane. She especially fears kissing in front of an audience. When she recently appeared in a Toronto theatrical production of Cole Porter's *Out Of This World,* she felt terribly embarrassed when she had to embrace "a really nice boy" named Larry O'Connor.

"I lose my inhibitions only when I remember I'm playacting another character not me," she says. "I hate selling myself. I suppose it's part of show business. But it's not a very agreeable part. That's why I like radio. I can kick off my shoes in front of the mike, and scratch myself."

Despite what she claims, she does not indulge in unladylike scratchings. At a *Showtime* studio rehearsal the other day, she quietly waited her turn to sing by reading Agatha Christie's whodunit, *Poirot Loses A Client.* She

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

She met announcer John Scott on CGE radio series, married him four years ago. Daughter Laura Ann is 17 months old.

She shares "Showtime" billing with Bob Goulet, shown here rehearsing with show's pianist Margaret Daines.

The breathtaking view toward the Oberalp Pass, near Andermatt. The most challenging peaks of the entire Alpine region are found in Switzerland.

Travel

The famous clock tower in Berne, capital of the Swiss Republic.

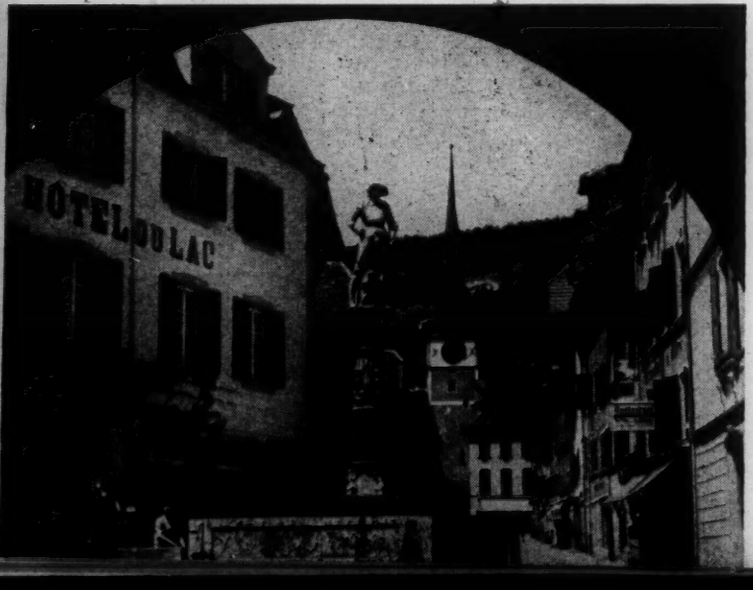
Pageant of Switzerland: 1958

by Hans Baertschi

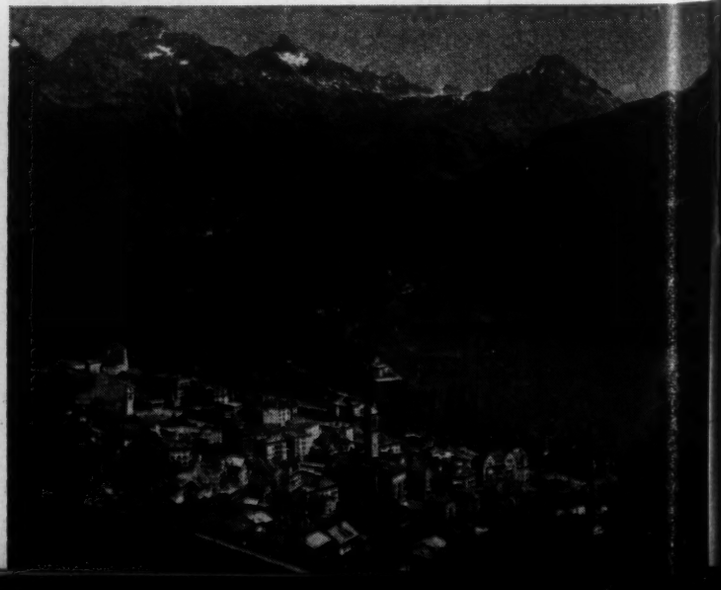
FOR GENERATIONS, Switzerland has been a travel favorite. Its visitors come to enjoy its splendid scenery, its centuries-old towns and traditions and the cultural heritage of the world's oldest republic.

This year there is a new attraction. The Pageant of Switzerland for 1958 will give women the opportunity to express their views on the problems of the world. To focus attention on the feminine perspective during the pageant year, the Swiss Government is sponsoring one of the largest expositions ever held, devoted exclusively to

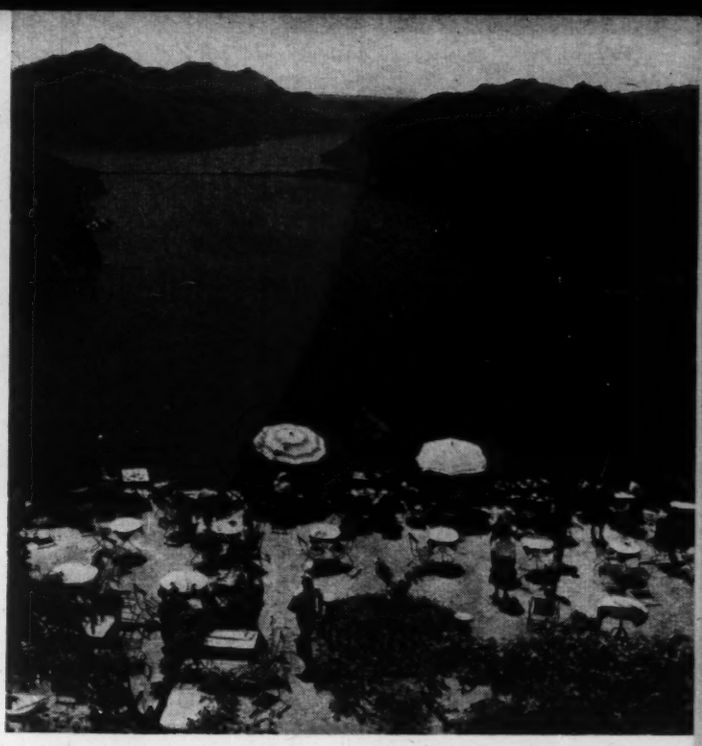
Mediaeval fountains and gates enhance the ancient charm of Neuveille, on the Lake of Bienne, where all is peace.



A general view of St. Moritz, in the Grisons, fashionable resort as popular in summer as it is in the winter season.

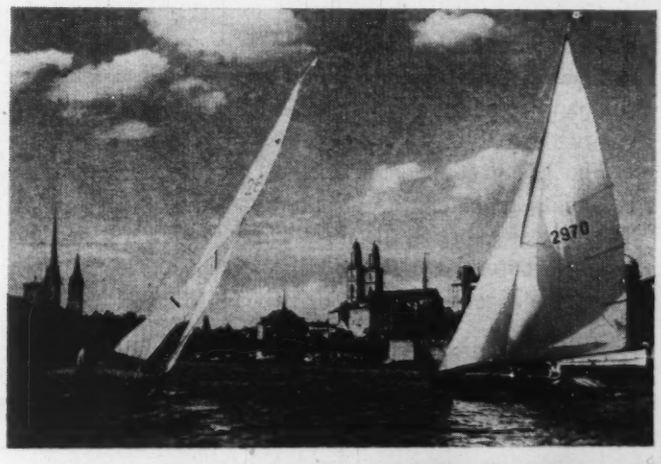


Saas-Fee is a secluded village in the Valais, fringed by fragrant evergreens and great, shining glacial mountains.



The Monte-Bre offers a stupendous outlook toward the mountains above Lugano in the brilliant southern area.

The famed castle of Chillon is located in Montreux, another internationally-known and smart resort area.



Zurich is Switzerland's largest city. On most Swiss lakes water transport is readily at hand.

women. It will take place at Zurich, July 17 to September 15. The Exposition will comprise 17 major buildings, covering over fourteen acres, specially constructed for the Pageant. They will hold exhibitions on education, home

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

Popular open-air cafes combine marvellous views with excellent food. Swiss wines add distinction.

Spiez, in the popular Bernese Oberland. In Switzerland travel is well-organized and easy for foreigners.

With a booming market now in sight natural gas supplies may be short. That's why investors can see new—

Profit Possibilities In Natural Gas Stocks

by R. M. Baiden

MARKET-WISE INVESTORS are looking to natural gas stocks for profits. The reason: within the foreseeable future sales of Canadian natural gas could jump about 500 per cent.

Such a rise envisions completion of planned pipelines in Canada and development of export markets in the U.S. It would mean more business for gas transporting companies (the pipelines), new business for distributing companies and greatly increased sales for gas producing companies.

The gas producing companies are the ones that are beginning to catch the attention of investment money. The thinking, briefly, is this: There's going to be a big boom in natural gas sales. There's been lots of publicity about the pipeline companies that will carry the gas and utilities that will distribute it. But what about the gas producers that supply the pipelines? What companies are they and which ones are apt to benefit the most?

The background to this thinking is in the history and present state of the natural gas industry.

Natural gas was discovered in Alberta in 1884. Commercial production started about 1904 with sales to Medicine Hat and reached Edmonton by 1923. Until 1952 there was no export of gas from the province but in that year gas was sold to Montana. Five years later natural gas was being marketed domestically in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Now, natural gas marketing prospects range from the west coast to Quebec City on the east, south along the entire Pacific coast

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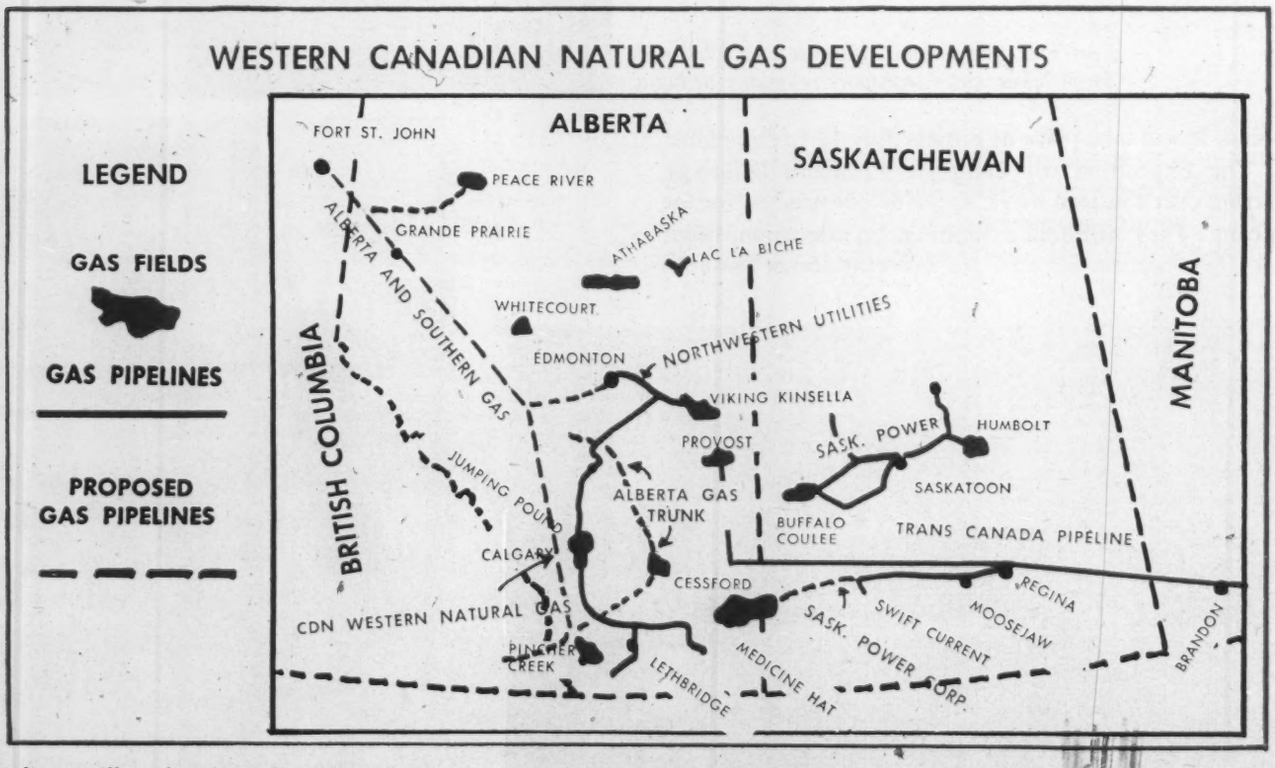


Pipelines will gather Canadian natural gas and deliver it south to the massive U.S. market and eastward to Ont. and Que.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"I GOT MY NEW licence plates today," remarked Bill, coming into the office. "Six figures again, and something like last year."

Tom looked up from his writing. "How d'you mean?" he asked. "They'd never make it that easy."

Bill laughed. "You're right. But it's a perfect square again, and there's just four differences between the first three figures and the last three."

For some minutes Tom said nothing, and then he laid down his pencil. "You mean like 205209?" he asked.

"That's the idea, but not that number although it does have a two in it," Bill told him, "and it doesn't start with a nought."

The senseless changing of car licence numbers every year makes things complicated enough anyway. But what was Bill's new number? (69)

Answer on Page 40.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

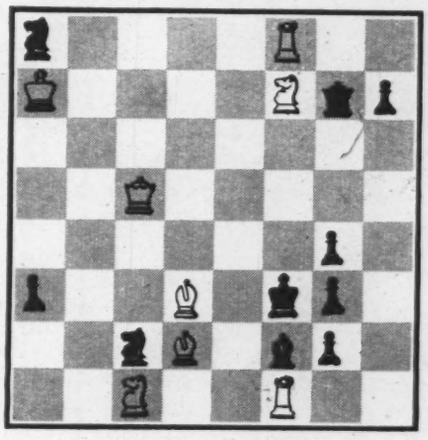
A CUTE CAPER is the so-called "Scissors Mate", where the crisscross action of two Bishops can lead to some sharp surprises when the opposing King has been firmly fixed by a few obstructions.

White: Schulder, Black: S. Boden. 1.P-K4; P-K4; 2.Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3.P-QB3, P-KB4; 4.B-QB4, Kt-KB3; 5.P-Q4, PxKP; 6.QPxKP, PxKt; 7.PxKt, QxP; 8.Px BP; Kt-B3; 9.P-KB4, B-Q2; 10.B-K3, Castles; 11.Kt-Q2, R-K1; 12.Q-KB3, B-KB4 13.Castles (Q), P-Q4! 14.BxQP, Qx-BPch!! 15.PxQ, B-R6 mate.

White: E. Canal, Black: Amateur. 1.P-K4, P-Q4; 2.PxP, QxP; 3.Kt-QB3, Q-QR4; 4.P-Q4, P-QB3; 5.Kt-B3, B-Kt5; 6.B-KB4, P-K3; 7.P-KR3, BxKt; 8.QxB, B-Kt5; 9.B-K2, Kt-Q2; 10.P-R3, Castles; 11.PxB! QxRch; 12.K-Q2! QxR; 13.QxP-ch!! PxQ; 14.B-R6 mate.

Solution of Problem No. 186 (Paros). Key, 1.PxP.

Problem No. 187, by J. A. Schiffmann. White mates in two. (8 + 10)



It's All in Your Mind

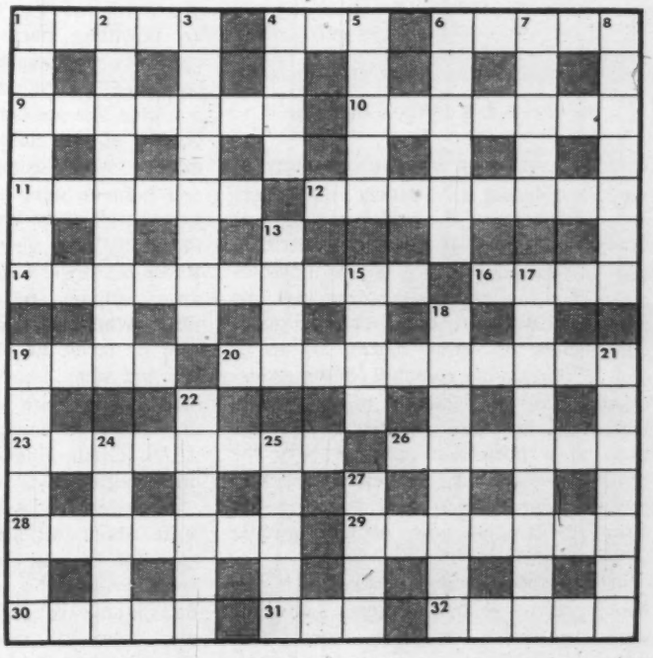
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Climb up and down the piano. (5)
4 Trust women to conceal this! (3)
6, 5. With regard to Arthur Lismer's, even if they weren't, they still would be. (5, 2, 3)
9 These remedies are very appropriate for these diseases, said Hippocrates. (7)
10 Am I able to be otherwise than surly? (7)
11 R (6)
12 Care for a date to go round and about? (8)
14 But one who defended the beach was not necessarily this. (10)
16 It's a change for an unmarried girl to be in the centre of things. (4)
19 Suitable for John Peel, for instance. (4)
20 It often turns up in winter. (4, 6)
23 It might come as a sore blow when broken. (4, 4)
26, 4D. Does one become so from a tongue-lashing? (6-4)
28 No good to economize like this. (7)
29 You may be undressed outside but you should put a rag on inside. (7)
30 It met me coming back before. (5)
31 The eskimo always carries one if the going gets tough. (3)
32 James knew . . . . . what, and now they're in current use. (5)

DOWN

1 Did she call up the hardware store for some? (7)
2 It could be neat if you do this—like every other one. (9)
3 Men in wild sleet curse them, no doubt. (8)
4 See 26
5 See 6A
6 White men do without 'em. (6)
7 An offer for a picture by the Royal Academy shouldn't make one so furious. (5)
8 Some motorists who have, now realize it was a fine thing to do, as it were. (7)
13 Loud game. (4)
15 Disorderly behaviour would result if I mixed in it. (4)
17 To defame a 30 by its other name is entirely spiteful. (9)
18 A repititious day for Macbeth. (8)
19 It makes mother turn queer at the garden party, perhaps. (7)
21 Drug addicts' jackets? (7)
22 Where Ben's at is not here. (6)
24 Even the best of mates, when upset, may do this up. (5)
25 Did Aristophanes' play keep the actors buzzing? (5)
27 Oh boy! How they sound! (4)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1, 29. Swimming trunks
6, 20. Off the deep end
9 Strait
10 Seaboard
11 Prod
12 Ewers
13 Tome
14 Burrow
15 Surf-ride
18 Becalmed
21 See 7
23 Raft
25 Theme
26 Mile
27 Nonsense
28 Indent
29 See 1
30 Dankness

DOWN

2 Water cure
3 Meander
4 In the swim
5 Gushers
6 Opals
7, 21. Floater policy
8 Harem
16 Repletion
17 Ducklings
19 Artisan
20 See 6A
22 Lumsden
24 Amour
25 Tunes (436)

Books

by Robertson Davies

Victorian Renunciation

Nowhere have the critics been so busy as among the Victorians. Where once they were grossly wronged, they are now a little over-valued.

Marchesa Iris Origo: Humane.

ONE OF THE MOST interesting aspects of modern criticism is its patient re-discovery and explanation of the past in the light of the present. Shakespeare was primarily a poet to our grandfathers, but we have re-established him as a master dramatist: the metaphysical poets, once thought of as constructors of verbal mazes, are to us men of sincere and complex feeling: Alexander Pope, once thought of as a chilly technician, has been restored to the first rank as a poet. But nowhere have the critics been so busy as among the Victorians; where once they were grossly wronged, they are now, perhaps, a little over-valued.

It is salutary nevertheless, that we should recognize that the emotion which they expressed so freely in forms often uncongenial to us was genuine emotion. In particular we should try to understand the emotional value which they attached to re-unification, a virtue now somewhat under suspicion.

Four books, all of value, come to hand which help to balance our view of the Victorians. Dr. Gordon N. Ray has completed his two-volume life of Thackeray; Arthur A. Adrian fills a gap in Dickens' studies with a book about Georgina Hogarth; Sir Geoffrey Faber gives us a full and sympathetic study of Benjamin Jowett; and Iris Origo presents a book of essays about Byron's daughter Allegra, and the Carlyles. What unites all these books in spirit is the quality of understanding and approval they bring to their subjects. In three of them renunciation figures largely.

Chronologically the Origo book must come first, for Claire Clairmont bore Byron's illegitimate daughter Allegra on January 12, 1817; it was her wish to do so, and Byron was (so far as a man can be) an unwilling party to the affair. But Godwin's stepdaughter was not a girl to be denied; she hounded down the poet and got what she wanted. Byron obtained possession of the child, kept her from her mother (which seems to have been a wise and humane thing to do) and cared for her as well as he knew how. He confided the pretty little girl to Capuchin nuns at Ravenna, for he wanted her to be brought up a Catholic, and as un-English as possible. When, at the age of five Allegra died of fever, he was deeply grieved. It is a sad story, and not the least sad part of it is that Claire who lived to be eighty-one, made so much emotional capital of it. Iris Origo illuminates the tale with a distinguished style and humane feeling.

Benjamin Jowett is not an easy man to write about without falling into caricature, for he was physically odd, and the great position he attained as Master of Balliol and the maker of Cabinet ministers rouses the iconoclast in us all. But Sir Geoffrey Faber shows us also the struggling young scholar, the clergyman troubled by doubt, the man of many powerful enemies, and the humble human being who was, in his seventies, still lecturing himself in his diary for his faults of character and determining to correct them.

Jowett was that hardest of men to describe—a great teacher and influencer of other men. Because most men tend, in middle life, to re-assess and demote the men who influenced them when young, Jowett has come to us in scores of memoirs with diminished stature; but his business was with the young, and with them he was patient, understanding and loving. He was also acid and mocking but anybody who has taught young men knows that if a teacher does not protect himself by some such means, the sugary egotism of youth will infect and dull his own spirit; the young devour those teachers whom they can possess. Jowett made men, and gentlemen; that is not done entirely with love-pats.

The passion of his life, says Sir Geoffrey, was Florence Nightingale, and he gives us striking evidence how great that passion was. The love of a Master of Balliol for one of the greatest women of her age is not a Hollywood romance; it could and did, work like a refiner's fire.

Georgina Hogarth was Charles Dickens' good angel. His wife's younger sister, she lived with Dickens all through his married life; when he set his wife aside, and turned to the ambiguous Ellen Ternan, Georgina continued to order the meals, care for his daughters, and see that the master's elastic

"Jowett": From the jacket.

stockings were purchased in appropriate quantity. Her love for him was undoubted, but it was not a love which challenged either her sister Kate or Ellen Ternan. And when Dickens was dead, Aunt Georgy was the custodian of his memory, his relics, and occasionally of his literary property.

This was love indeed, recompensed by the friendship and gratitude of the great man; it appears to have been an ample fulfillment of the life of a woman of great and fine character but who can say with certainty that it was so? It suggests that we have still much to learn about love and the forms it may take. The exquisite, bitter-sweet pang of renunciation is not purchased cheaply.

In his two-volume life of Thackeray, Dr. Gordon Ray has given us a somewhat better book than Edgar Johnson did in *Charles Dickens* (1952); that is high praise, for the Johnson book was an admirable piece of work. But Dickens is harder to capture than Thackeray, and Johnson was temperamentally farther from his hero than is Ray. Thackeray was a great writer, but of a classical, comprehensible, classifiable kind; Dickens was a genius, a phenomenon, not to be pinned down. Dickens was unquestionably the greater writer; Thackeray unquestionably the greater man. There were elements in Dickens' character from which we recoil with distaste, and others of such a ridiculous and theatrical tawdriness that we can only laugh at them. But Thackeray was a man whose sweetness and nobility of character, as shown in his conduct toward his mad wife, his daughters, and his friends, commands our admiration at every turn.

It is possible to dislike Thackeray, of course, but not for the reasons which might make a man dislike Dickens. He was never underhand, cheap or brutal, as Dickens could be, and as his novels sometimes show. But in Thackeray's life and in his books there is sometimes a chilling quality, a hauteur of spirit, which makes us feel even yet as though we were being observed by an amused and disengaged eye.

Vulgar people never liked Thackeray and there is a streak of vulgarity in so many of us that we may still, as we read his pages, shrink a little. For a long time this quality was called cynicism, but it is far from that; Thackeray was no cynic. But he never invites us to sit inside his heart, as Dickens does, and that invitation is so flattering that we do not often notice what an over-developed, fibrous heart it is. Thackeray invited us to sit inside his head; that can be an awesome and uncomfortable experience. Thackeray has the temperament of a judge, Dickens of an advocate. Both were giants in the world of the novel.

The second volume of Dr. Ray's biog-

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raphy tells us of the years of Thackeray's success, and of his curious romance with Jane Brookfield, the wife of a clerical friend. Unquestionably he loved her very deeply. But his own wife was living, though insane, and he would do nothing to dishonor mad Isabella or Brookfield or Jane. And so, when Brookfield took exception to his relationship, Thackeray broke it off, at great cost in desolation of spirit to himself. Was this, as has been suggested, because he was a man of cool temperament? It seems, rather, that it was because he was a man who cherished high standards of honor and put them to work in his own life, whatever the result might be. Must we always assume that love conquers all, and that if it fails to do so it is not love? If Thackeray were to offer a defence might he not say—

> *I could not love thee, dear, so much*
> *Lov'd I not honour more.*

Love is one of the witch-words of our time, and we are conditioned to the belief that it explains and excuses virtually anything. But by a strenuous act of historical reconstruction it is still possible for us to comprehend what honor and renunciation meant to the Victorians.

A Measure of Love, by Iris Origo—pp. 256 & illustrations—*Clarke, Irwin—$4.50.*

Jowett, by Geoffrey Faber—pp. 456 & illustrations—*British Books—$6.*

Georgina Hogarth and the Dickens Circle, by Arthur A. Adrian—pp. 320 & illustrations—*Oxford—$4.50.*

Thackeray: The Age of Wisdom 1847-1863, by Gordon N. Ray—pp. 523 & illustrations—*McGraw-Hill—$9.20.*

Voice of Reason

Hitler, the Missing Years, by Putzi Hanfstaengl—pp. 299 & illustrations—*McClelland & Stewart—$6.*

Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengl was a friend of Adolf Hitler's almost from the beginning of the Fuehrer's rise to power. A cheery, light-hearted and well-connected man, he was helpful in introducing Hitler to the right people, developing his taste and his manners, playing Wagner to him on the piano, and occasionally offering him a little sensible advice — which was not taken.

He became known as Hitler's court jester, but he was more than that; he was a voice of reason, and at last he sickened of the Nazi excesses, and was cast out by the Hitler gang. In these interesting recollections he gives us an intimate picture of Hitler and his associates, comments brightly on the Fuehrer's sex-life, and tries to prove that he, Putzi, was a first-rate chap all the time. This last attempt is not entirely successful. S.M.

The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

The Wringer Interview

AS EVERY EXPERIENCED interviewer knows, the staked-out interview is always carefully prepared in advance, if only in the mind of the subject himself. He has a picture of himself to offer the public, and as a rule he is determined to present it on his own terms.

It may be an idealization, or merely a justification. It may even be highly discreditable according to the standards of everyone but the subject. But it is his own version and no amount of nagging or bullying on the part of the interviewer is likely to shake him from his position. That is why the demonstrations put on by Mike Wallace remind one occasionally of the twistings and gougings that accompany professional wrestling. They're all part of the show.

Like all analogies, the above is subject to qualification. For the most part these interviews attempt to create the atmosphere of the district attorney's office rather than the wrestling ring, and the judgments delivered, at least by implication, are moral rather than sporting. They do, however, set up certain "lines" which one is entitled to examine — the interviewer's line, which is to pursue truth at any cost to the susceptibilities of his subject; the subject's line, which is to present himself as acceptably as possible, while getting a few things off his chest. Actually, the interviewer's chief interest appears to be in providing shocks. As for the subject's susceptibilities, they are usually tough enough to stand the impact without any serious injury.

It is his noisy insistence on the truth that distinguishes Mike Wallace from the average trained newspaper interviewer. The latter is usually satisfied with the facts, and doesn't insist on confession, which may or may not lead to ultimate truth. As a result he is able to approach an ex-communist leader and a Nobel Prize winner with exactly the same degree of moral detachment. Interviewer Wallace, however, while treating his more distinguished subjects with marked deference is inclined to take a censorious note when dealing with the lesser gentry — ex-gangsters, ex-communists, strip-teasers, detectives from "exposure" magazines, etc.

Well, it is always difficult to know what the public wants, and it may be that this particular note of stern moral rectitude is exactly the gimmick that sent the Wallace rating soaring in the first place. That, and the deliberate austerity of the settings. For while Ed Murrow and his subjects relax comfortably on foam rubber, Interviewer Wallace and *his* face each other on what appear to be hard kitchen chairs. Everything in the setting, including the harsh dramatic lighting, suggests that these people have been dragged before a bar of public opinion. This is, of course, absurd, since they are there of their own free will and are, in most cases, delighted at finding a stand where they can state their case or explore their personalities.

FP Challenge: "Rocket" Richard with Sinclair, Robins, Berton and Higgins.

Mike Wallace: Twist and gouge.

When "Front Page Challenge" made its initial appearance, it had a tentative panel, a trial moderator and a format constructed rather shakily out of borrowings from other quiz programs—notably "$64,000 Question". It had, however, a brilliant central idea — the revival of famous news stories whose final details had been left largely to speculation as they disappeared from the front pages.

The idea, which originated in the minds of the comedy team, Peppiatt and Aylesworth, was enthusiastically promoted by Producer Harry Hunt, who auditioned over a hundred prospects in his home. The program got off to a good start by turning up in the summer season when it had little competition beyond repeat programs and the frayed leftovers from the winter season. Having established itself, it began to solidify its position. It shed most of its borrowings — including the beautiful but supernumerary girl guides who act as escorts to visiting guests — and established a reliable panel (Gordon Sinclair, Toby Robins, Pierre Berton) with Fred Davis as permanent moderator.

It has since expanded its scope to take in guests of something more than local celebrity. At the same time it has developed its technique of filling in its story with newsreel shots and follow-up interviews with the visiting celebrity — sometimes an eye-witness of the event, often an actual participant. As a result, the quiz element, which can easily become tedious, is continuously animated from news files which are usually high in dramatic interest themselves.

Actually, it is a rather difficult program to produce. Celebrities to be sure are as plentiful as blackberries, but celebrities who are backed by a complete dossier of newsreel material are harder to track down. So far the program has been sufficiently successful to turn "Front Page Challenge" into one of the better parlor games provided by the living room screen.

Records

by William Krehm

Beethoven: Concerto No. 2 in B Flat Major for Piano and Orchestra.

Bach: Concerto No. 1 in D Minor — Glenn Gould with Leonard Bernstein conducting the Columbia Symphony Orchestra—*Columbia, ML 5211.*

CANADA'S GLENN GOULD has done it again. His recording of the second Beethoven Concerto is worthy of a place beside his great Goldberg Variations disc.

Beethoven's second concerto—the first to be written—has been slighted by most performers and critics as a youthful and relatively inconsequential work. But Gould's approach to it is free of all cobwebs of preconception. Under his fingers the concerto is re-born, and it turns out a very substantial creation of the master.

Comparison of the Gould disc with that of Rudolf Serkin — also issued by Columbia in recent months (ML 5037)—does the Gould recording no harm. To begin with, on it Columbia has captured piano tone more successfully than on the Serkin record. Besides, Gould's playing has the urgency and warmth of living breath, and a mercurial subtlety of phrasing that Serkin's version does not begin to match. And when it comes to the Beethoven cadenza for the first movement, Gould handles it with all the momentousness of last-period Beethoven, which in fact it is. His second movement has a dramatic scope and a dimension of breadth that is not even hinted at in the Serkin reading. In the final movement Serkin's tempo is the more orthodox, but the high voltage of Gould's reading is irresistible. And yet Serkin is one of the most musicianly performers before the public today.

The Bach concerto is up to Gould's customary Bach standards. Recording: excellent.

Khachaturian: Gayne Ballet Suite. **Moussorgsky:** A Night on Bald Mountain. **Borodin:** Prince Igor Overture. On the Steppes of Central Asia. **Rimsky-Korsakov:** Flight of the Bumble-Bee. The Halle Orchestra under George Weldon—*Quality LPC 15.*

Russia lies across the routes over which the caravans rolled out of the dusty vastness of Asia, bearing their fardels of silks, carpets and spices. From the beginning Russian music has levied its toll on this exotic traffic, and on these records we have a delightful package of masterpieces that shimmer with colors of the East. Khachaturian takes his place in the rightful context of Moussorgsky, Rimsky, and

Borodin, while George Weldon conducts the works with the freshness of a bard who cannot remember having sung his lay before. Recording good.

Bartok: Violin Concerto. Yehudi Menuhin with the Minneapolis Symphony under Antal Dorati — *Olympian Mercury MG 50140.*

Menuhin's performances of the standard classical repertory have become distinctly blasé in recent years, but he still strikes fire in Bartok's Concerto. All the marvelous savagery, tenderness and heart-tug of Bartok's great work are on this disc. Dorati, too, is swimming in home waters. Recording good.

Villa-Lobos: The Surprise Box.
De Falla: Homage. Rome Symphony Orchestra under J. J. Castro — *RCA Victor LM 2143.*

The Surprise Box is the music for a children's ballet, and is far from being the weightiest work of the prolific Villa-Lobos.

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Still it is a charming and thoroughly tuneful bit of writing that owes a debt both to Brazil's folksongs and her cornfields.

The de Falla work is far sterner stuff. It is made up of sections written in honor of the veteran Spanish conductor Arbos, and in memory of Debussy (who according to Falla taught Spain's composers how to write Spanish music), of Dukas, and of Felipe Pedrell, the great mentor of Spanish composers. The greatness of de Falla consists in his making use of all the flame and color of Spanish folk music without ever lapsing into postcard picturesqueness.

All in all a refreshingly off-beat record. Performance and recording good.

Hindemith: Symphony in B-Flat. **Schoenberg:** Theme and Variations, Op. 43 A.

Stravinsky: Symphonies for Wind Instruments. Frederick Fennell and Eastman Wind Ensemble—*Olympian. Mercury MG 50143.*

It takes talent to compose an original melody. But it requires great genius to fashion completely new sonorities — the very protoplasm of musical creation. Stravinsky achieved this in his Symphonies for Wind Instruments which revolutionized the course of music four decades ago. It has both an ascetic austerity and an epigrammatic sense of mischief.

The Schoenberg Variations were commissioned by a publishing firm with an eye to the huge school band market. Though Schoenberg never quite filled that bill, for one of the more forbidding of contemporary composers it is remarkable how he was able to catch the spirit of America's marching bands.

The Hindemith Symphony was written for the composer's guest appearance as conductor with the U.S. Army Band. It is strictly an inside job, of a composer who plays just about every instrument in the band, and draws from it a fullness and variety of effect that only the elect among conductors have managed to pull out of a symphony orchestra.

The record is a must for all devotees of band music, and music-lovers in general would be wise not to pass it by. Performance superb. Sound good.

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Gold & Dross

The market for steel products—Longer term outlook for paper—Strategic site for Aluminium—Why buy listed stocks?

Steel of Canada

I noticed a recent spurt in Steel of Canada stock. This was one of the issues mentioned in the list of 15 best bets in a wobbly market which appeared in a November issue of SATURDAY NIGHT. *The stock has done well but what makes people want stock of the steel industry in a period of recession?—K.F., Toronto.*

Professional investors, who make prices, traditionally move ahead of the public. The latter is largely a goal-less body, acting on surmise and conjecture and hoping for tips. Its attitude to stocks is in the same category as Tom Sawyer's cure for warts. (In case you're too busy to read Tom Sawyer, you're too busy).

The people who are putting away Steel of Canada are actuated by the stock's past history and the company's growth prospects. There is a suggestion of the possibility of history repeating itself here.

Steel stocks are moving into a different category in the investor's book. Formerly thought of as an exclusively cyclical industry, steel making is now regarded by many as likely to experience a steadier pattern of operation and growth. This is because of the changed nature of the economy. Some of the strongest industries today are those consuming steel. For instance, the outlook is exceptionally bright for utilities development. This is a field in which Stelco is shining.

Stelco products are being used in the St. Lawrence power development, Quebec Hydro, British Columbia Electric, Calgary Power, Cons. Mining & Smelting, Nova Scotia Power Commission and many others.

However, electrical power development projects in which Stelco products are used are by no means exclusive to Canada. In many countries abroad, such as Brazil, India, Venezuela and El Salvador, rapid progress is being made in electrical power development and Canadian-made power equipment featuring Stelco products plays an important role in these projects.

At Canadian General Electric Company's plant in Peterborough, for example, a considerable quantity of Stelco hot-rolled sheets has been used in the construction of several switchgear cubicles. These cubicles are destined for the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light & Power Company in Brazil. This is the city utility which supplies electrical energy for Rio de Janeiro and its street cars.

Stelco products, having proved their dependability in the field of electrical power development, have now been adapted for use in one of man's latest creations—atomic power.

In the case of our own country, it does not seem unreasonable to assume that, if our post-war rate of expansion continues, the demand for Stelco products in the electric power field alone will reach proportions of considerably greater magnitude. There is little doubt that Stelco's products are, and will remain for the foreseeable future, a major contributor to Canada's electrical and atomic power development.

Bathurst

I am looking at Bathurst Power & Paper "B" stock with a view to purchasing some of the same but have not yet made up my mind on account of the uncertainty regarding the newsprint situation. Would you be good enough to give me your thoughts on Bathurst and newsprint?—C.C., Halifax.

Bathurst "B" stock returns a satisfactory yield on its recent market price and the dividend is adequately protected by earnings. Your decision will largely concern the outlook for the paper industry.

Advertising is an integral part of the modern economy; and the economy is steadily moving upwards over the long term notwithstanding occasional valleys. The U.S. is attaining a greater measure of self sufficiency in newsprint, a prime advertising component, but still offers a profitable market for Canadian pulp and paper. The industry in Canada is feeling the effects of the increased capacity installed in recent years. It is this rather than a decline in advertising which has cast a shadow over it. But it shouldn't be too long before this new capacity is absorbed.

Paper making is both a domestic and export industry. Its significance is indicated by a few figures on Canadian advertising. Canada now spends several hundred millions a year for advertising, considerably

in print or paper media. The growth of the advertising industry can best be grasped by considering that national advertisers spent $200 millions in 1956 against $50 millions in 1947. Prospects for the industry are emphasized by the number of American advertising agencies which have entered the Canadian field in recent years. National advertising agencies employ some 4,000 people and individual units within the industry bill as much as $20 millions a year.

The foregoing indicates a broad trend from which Bathurst should benefit substantially. A few words are, however, in order about another branch of the company's activities. This is the manufacture of cartons. The company has been highly successful in this branch of the business —which goes hand in hand with the modern marketing era—and has had an especially aggressive approach to the merchandising of its product.

In Bathurst the investor has a chance to buy into a situation which is about as Canadian as can be imagined, yet stands to benefit from the world trend to advertising and packaging.

Aluminium Ltd.

As a long-time shareholder of Aluminium Ltd., I am considerably disappointed in the adverse trend which the stock price and the company's affairs have shown. Can you offer me any hope?—L.S., Windsor.

While the last year has produced some checking of the progress of Aluminium Ltd., it must not be forgotten that light metals loom highly important in manufacturing today. There is an increasing trend to designing smaller parts and to saving weight in many products. Aluminum is in the forefront of this trend. Additionally, the company continues to win its share of business in construction—roofing, siding, etc.; in piping—irrigation systems and the like; in transportation and many other fields. There are hundreds of uses for aluminum and the list is growing constantly. The consumption of aluminum has been doubling every decade. Prospects are for a continuance of this rate of growth but occasional interruptions should not surprise. The metal could hardly be expected to move contrary to the economy, which has recently shown some signs of fatigue. But once it resumes its forward march, aluminum should be prominent, both as a beneficiary of the faster tempo of the economy and a contributor to it through its own expansion of facilities. Aluminum's capital undertakings have been very important to Canada.

Important developments in connection with Aluminium Ltd. in the last year have been: a strike at Arvida, which cost it several months' production and pulled earnings down for 1957, and the decision

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Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable March 15th, 1958, to Shareholders of record February 17th, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
C. H. WINDELER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario
February 4th, 1958

ROYALITE

ROYALITE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND
NO. 77

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Six and one-half cents per share has been declared on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company, payable March 1st. 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 14th, 1958.

By Order of the Board
"K. S. C. MULHALL,"
Secretary Treasurer

Calgary, Alberta
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to defer part of the expansion program at Kitimat-Kemano.

The decision to defer Kitimat expansion does not so much reflect a decline in metal consumption as the existence of new production which will take a while for the market to absorb. The long-term plans of Aluminium Ltd. remain essentially unchanged.

Of considerable importance in appraising the company's future is the location of the Kitimat-Kemano metal-making facilities in relation to the California market. California is experiencing a rate of growth and development beyond the fondest expectations of its praise boys. This projects the use of aluminum on a wide scale for construction, agriculture, aircraft and industrial purposes.

Listed Stocks

Could you explain (1) the advantages, if any, of investing in listed stocks (2) the basic differences in listing requirements on various exchanges and (3) the basic differences in trading practices?—M.J., Montreal.

A stock exchange is an open-auction market where buyers and sellers of stock meet. A stock exchange does not act as a vendor of stock. Legally a club or association, it becomes a quasi-public institution by reason of dealing in equities in public companies and by further reason of the repute in which its dealings stand. A price established on an open-auction market, reflecting the untrammelled play of the forces of supply and demand, should be and is entitled to more credibility than one posted in unregulated over-the-counter or unlisted trading, all other things being equal.

This supposedly representative price apparently makes listed stocks more desirable for investors than unlisted stocks. This is recognized in the eagerness with which companies try to have their stocks listed, and in the extent to which newspapers carry stock exchange quotations in the public interest. The mere publicizing of "good" quotations is believed to generate interest in the stocks quoted since the public traditionally follows strength in listed stocks. In consequence, the manipulation of stocks to gold brick the public is as ancient a pursuit as stock trading.

The trend has been for responsible stock exchanges to stiffen their listing requirements, to make more exacting demands on listed companies and to demand more information for the protection of the public. Irresponsible stock exchanges soon die out or are snuffed out by the authorities.

The main advantage of investing in a listed stock as against an unlisted one is in the visibility of the quotation plus the principle of full disclosure of as much as

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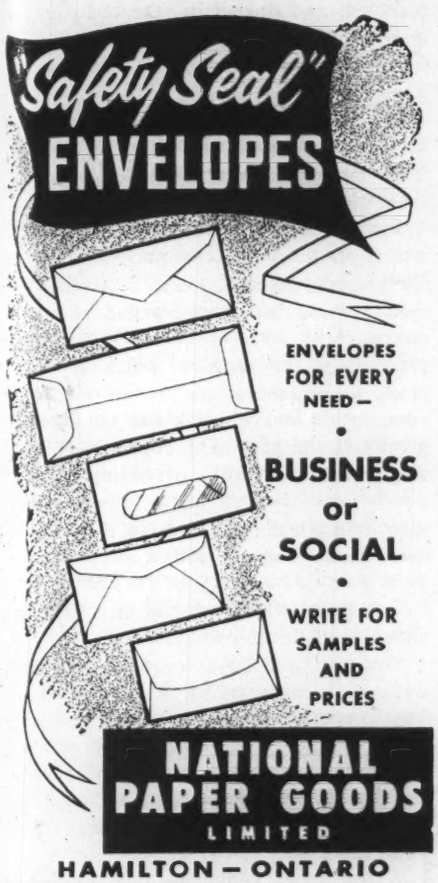

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possible of a company's affairs which would affect the price of its shares.

The basic difference in listing requirements as between stock exchanges is in the size of the companies listed; their strength and their share distribution. The latter is sometimes so limited that the price is largely set by the promoter. The New York Stock Exchange is the quality market and has been from time immemorial the place where the wealthy Canadian did a substantial part of his trading. But the Canadian investor, fortunately for this country, has preferred Canadian investment stocks.

In trading, the basic difference in exchanges is in the settlement period following a transaction, the manner of a member being represented on the floor of the exchange and in the status of floor traders, specialists and jobbers. On some stock exchanges, a broker can have several attorneys trading for him on the floor; others permit either no attorneys, or only one.

On some exchanges a floor trader trades all stocks on the board but in New York some brokers specialize in certain stocks and in odd lots. In London every transaction has to go through a floor jobber who makes a spread between the bid and ask price and in consideration assumes certain obligations.

A main difference between European and North American trading practice lies in the frequency of settlement following transactions. The North American settlement period is short whereas European is longer. The practice of quick settlement on this continent grew up as a result of the early trading being in a new country without benefit of established, reputable financial houses.

Hudson Bay Mining

What do you think of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting in view of the reduction in the dividend rate from $1.00 a share every three months to only 75 cents a share? How is the outlook for copper and zinc, which are the main products of this company?—H.C., Barrie.

The cut in the Hudson Bay dividend was not unexpected. The company has generally pursued a policy of paying out as large dividends as possible in relation to earnings but also of maintaining a strong working-capital position. It was a foregone conclusion that the dividend would be pared since copper declined in price.

The company's prospects are quite good. It has at its main mine at Flin Flon sufficient ore to maintain operations for several years and considerable additions to known ore bodies may yet be found at depth. The company has aggressively explored outside properties and its search for ore has not been unrewarded. Orewise,

Recession and Revival

Investors will find the February issue of our Monthly Bulletin particularly helpful in appraising the business outlook. It relates the current adjustment to those of previous periods, and draws conclusions as to its possible length and depth.

Also in the Bulletin is a report on the *newsprint* industry, and a review of a major Canadian paper company.

If you are not already a regular reader of the Monthly Bulletin we would suggest you ask for a copy to-day. We will be glad to send it to you with our compliments.

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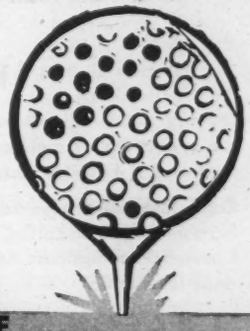

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plantwise and financially, the company is in strong position. Ratio of working capital to market valuation is exceptionally high.

The position of zinc is generally regarded as the weakest of the trilogy of copper, lead and zinc. There is however, a modifying circumstance in the case of Hudson Bay in the large quantities of high-grade zinc it produces. This is much in demand for zinc die-castings, many of which are used as base for chrome-plated parts on motor cars. Also to the good for zinc products is the progress which is being made in promoting the use of metal in components into which it has not entered greatly in the past. The copper, lead and zinc people—a group of disjointed producers—are beginning to realize that their traditional markets have been taken away from them by astute sales promotion. Aluminum is not only a light metal. It is a metal which has had an especially effective application of sales promotion.

This has been possible because its production is concentrated in a few hands. The copper, lead and zinc people have finally awakened to the fact that we are living in a sales-promotion economy and are putting on a power play to make industry conscious of their metals. Don't write them off.

A few other comments on copper. A good deal of the world's copper can be produced for 20 cents a pound or less but prospects are for the metal advancing in price. Copper is low in price in relation to commodities generally, owing partly to under-consumption and partly to the price practices on the London Metal Exchange. Without going into detail on these, it can be pointed out that they accelerate any decline in the metal. The prospect for increased consumption of copper springs largely from the mounting trend to electrification, a field in which for many uses the red metal remains supreme.

Hudson Bay shares look good.

In Brief

What about that Zolota? Any action?—B.A., Montreal.

Still alive; that's about all.

Anything doing at Osisko Lake Mines?—J.H., Peterboro.

Not much.

Has Columinda got a chance?—B.F., Winnipeg.

Mathematically, yes.

Any chance at Kirkland-Townsite?—K.F., Vancouver.

No.

What is the status of Buffalo-Northern Mines Ltd.—M.N., Sarnia.

It got buffaloed some years ago.

Japan

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

whose large-volume production gives an extremely low unit cost.

A semi-official trading apparatus which, some observers think, is often subsidized, allows them to direct specific goods for specific markets in whatever volume they choose. With this direction, they can flood markets within a relatively short period, depressing prices and destroying the domestic producer.

They continue to produce cheap imitations of western quality products although they insist they have abandoned imitation and piracy of foreign labels. They also insist they have abandoned dumping. It is "no longer a practical policy," said Yosaburo Ito, chairman of a Japanese mission visiting Canada.

Yet in October, the Ministry of Trade announced it was setting up a special branch to prevent imitation, a left-handed admission of how prevalent the practice is. Evidence, too, of dumping has been presented to Ottawa, suggesting that not all Japanese feel about it as does Mr. Ito.

Advantages of price and volume are fortified for the Japanese in trade with Canada by their immunity against retaliation, the result of continuing purchases of wheat and other foodstuffs. Almost half of their estimated $120 millions in purchases from Canada in 1957 were in this category. They are our third largest customer for wheat and have promised to increase their purchases. They have even held out the prospect of ultimately overtaking the United Kingdom to lead all wheat purchases.

The exchange of Canadian wheat for Japanese manufactured goods has encouraged the concept of this trade as one between "complementary" economies, a concept which the Japanese have assiduously promoted. Most Canadians know there is more to our economy than growing wheat; manufacturing in Canada employs 20 per cent more than agriculture and all other extractive industries together. But wheat, if a diminishing influence in the economy, has become through its annual surpluses an increasing influence in politics.

"When we applied for relief from Japanese competition, we were told quite flatly that the government would do nothing," said a toy manufacturer.

The Japanese, when canvassing the Canadian market, asserted that their interest lay in the development of long-term markets and accepted provision in the trade agreement to prevent flooding.

After the agreement was signed, though, the Japanese flooded several segments of the Canadian market, particularly the textile market, in contradiction of both their own interests and terms of the trade agreement. Canadian manufacturers no longer expect the government to invoke the escape clauses in the trade agreement, at least, not while Japan is buying wheat.

"And we no longer have any hope of the Japanese using good marketing sense either," adds a textile manufacturer. "Mr. Howe told them that Canada expects the same treatment, as far as volume of shipments here is concerned, as they give to the United States. They made all kinds of promises about using self restraint. Then look what they did.

"They announced that they would ship, proportionately, 22 times as many T shirts to Canada during 1957 as they were shipping to the United States. And when we protested, they cut back this quota so that it was only 20 times larger."

At the end of the year, the Japanese had absorbed a third of the domestic market for these garments. Evidence presented to Ottawa showed the Japanese paid only 67 cents a dozen for labor and other operating costs in the manufacture of these garments. The Canadian wage and operating costs for the same type of garment were $4.50 a dozen. The Japanese price in Vancouver, sales tax and duty paid, was $3.15 a dozen; Canadian price, $5.75.

In 1953, the year before the trade agreement was signed, Japanese textile shipments to Canada were worth almost $3 million, a year later $1 million more. The figure was more than doubled, to $10.6 million, in 1955; to $16.8 million in 1956; expected to exceed $17 million in 1957.

In the four years the trade agreement has been effective, textile shipments increased almost six-fold and no domestic industry, least of all one so harrassed already by other foreign competition, can withstand this pressure. Take the example of the Three Rivers, Que., manufacturer of bush shirts. The Japanese hit his market in mid-1956; at the end of 1957, he was preparing to close down his plant.

"I had two factories and was selling coast to coast," he says. "I sold my shirts at a wholesale price of $18.50. When the Japanese entered the market, I cut my price by a dollar. It was the best I could do. The Japanese laid their shirts into Vancouver to wholesale at $12.60 a dozen. I didn't have a chance. I founded my business in the early 30's and I beat the depression but I can't beat the Japanese at those prices."

He had ordered a total of 425,000 yards of cloth for his shirts from two Canadian mills. After the Japanese came onto the market, he ordered only 100,000 yards and carried a large inventory. He did no ordering at all in 1957 and expects to do none in 1958.

He can, of course, follow the precedent set by other domestic manufacturers caught in the Japanese price squeeze and import unfinished garments from Japan, finish them in his Three Rivers plant and sell them under his own label. His work force would be cut to a dozen or so, compared to the 160 he used to employ. He would have no orders for Canadian mills but at least he would be in business still. It is not a palatable decision to have to make.

Canadian plywood manufacturers have lost not only a large portion of their domestic market but virtually all of their American market as well. In 1951, Canada provided 64 per cent of all plywood imported into the United States; in 1957, only 4 per cent. The Japanese had absorbed the difference.

Sewing machines are another product in which the Japanese have been successful. Their sales here were worth $239,261 in 1954 and had almost quadrupled by the end of 1957. Sales of cameras have doubled since 1955.

Canned salmon is a recent addition to the import list. Canada has bought almost $7 million worth of canned salmon from Japan over a two-year period. The ethics of its sale to Canadian consumers under Canadian brand names were questioned in the House of Commons early in December. No one, though, appears to have wondered why a country as rich in salmon fisheries as Canada should have to import salmon in the first place.

The Japanese have said their interest is concentrated largely on the west coast and they will not, for this reason, disturb the eastern markets possessed by the domestic producers. It is questionable whether the west coast desires to become an economic colony of Japan. But apart from this, the Japanese also said they would not compete directly with Canadians. Having failed this undertaking, is there any reason to accept the other?

It would appear, in the face of the Japanese threat, that the cost of disposing of our wheat outweighs even the political advantage of reducing the surplus. Actually, we are discounting our wheat in this exchange. And we are doing so on a market which offers no real guarantee. In Japan, no less than elsewhere, Canada is vulnerable to the American agricultural surplus disposal program. Agriculture Secretary Benson made a special trip to Japan and the budget for disposal has been increased.

No one, not even the manufacturers hardest hit, have asked that Japanese goods be excluded from Canada. They have asked that fixed prices, for duty purposes, be imposed on sub-priced Japanese imports to provide for more equality of competition in Canada. The prospects of the Japanese wheat market, still a long way from showing the growth promised for it, no longer warrant, if ever they did, the sacrifice of Canadian manufacturing development.

Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Investment Clubs

I am a member of an investment club. Our portfolio has not yet reached $1,000, *but we have received a few small dividends. Should such dividends be reported on our income tax returns? — R.H.M., Ottawa.*

If your club is incorporated, then the club must file a tax return each year. Although a return is required to be filed, it may well be that no tax is payable, as dividends received by a corporation are exempt from taxation when they are received from another corporation in Canada which is not exempt from taxation. If your club is incorporated and qualifies under the technical requirements of the Act as an investment company, then the rate of tax is 20% of its non-exempt income.

If the club is not incorporated, then each member of the club must report as income his share of the club's earnings whether such earnings have been distributed or not. Where the earnings consist of dividends from non-exempt Canadian corporations, then the individual members may be entitled to a tax credit in respect of such dividends. Although it may well be that, owing to depletion and the dividend tax credit, there may not be any tax payable on such dividends, it is nevertheless necessary that such income be reported.

Brokerage Fees

In the November 9 *issue of* SATURDAY NIGHT *you advised that where money was borrowed for the purchase of common shares, the interest paid on the loan could be deducted from other income even though no dividends had been paid on the common shares. This suggests that expenses incurred in buying stocks and bonds might also be deducted from profits due to dividends and interest payments. For example, if I pay* $5.00 *in brokerage fees to purchase a stock which pays* $20.00 *in dividends, would I report a profit of* $15.00 *on my income tax return? Also, would the difference between "buy" and "sell" prices for bonds and mutual funds be deductible from interest or dividends for income tax purposes? — G.J.B., Deep River, Ontario.*

If stocks and bonds are purchased for investment purposes only, then expenses such as brokerage fees and stock transfer taxes are not deductible in computing income. Further, no deduction may be made for the difference between the cost and market price of such investment, nor is a deduction permitted for actual losses sustained on their eventual sale.

If it is determined that you are in the business of buying and selling securities, then of course any profits arising from the sales of securities would be brought into income, and losses would be deductible. Further, where securities constitute an inventory item for trading purposes, then the rules applicable to valuation of inventories would apply in determining the income. In determining the profit or loss on the sale of a security, brokerage fees and security transfer taxes would be taken into account.

Self-Owned Apartments

There has been a lot of publicity recently regarding self-owned apartments. In some operations, each member contributes his share of the monthly upkeep plus an additional amount set aside as a replacement fund. Is the replacement fund subject to income tax? — D.R.M., Vancouver.

The Income Tax Act exempts from taxation a club, society or association organized and operated exclusively for social welfare, civic improvement, pleasure or recreation, *or for any other purpose except profit.* A co-operative apartment could qualify as being organized for a purpose other than profit. The replacement fund is in effect a pooling of the members' own funds for expenditures to be made subsequently. The co-operative organization would not qualify for exemption if any part of the income was payable to or otherwise available for the personal benefit of any proprietor, member or shareholder.

Withholding Tax

In the issue of August 17, *you stated that "In the case of bond interest payable by the Government of Canada, there is no withholding tax". Does this apply to bonds owned by an estate of which I am the beneficiary? — G.B.W., Seattle.*

The article referred to deals with withholding tax on income paid to non-residents of Canada. The Act exempts interest payable under bonds of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada, but requires that a 15% tax be withheld on income from an estate or trust paid to a non-resident beneficiary. The Act further provides that the withholding tax on income from an estate applies *regardless of the source from which the estate derived such income.* The Act does provide some exceptions to the above rule of withholding tax on income from an estate, but such provisions do not cover interest on Government Bonds.

Capital Cost Recovery

Recently a fire destroyed a building which I owned and upon which I had been claiming capital cost allowance. As the insurance placed on the building was based on replacement value, the proceeds were considerably in excess of the depreciated value of the building. I am presently operating my business in rented premises until I decide whether to construct or purchase another building. Will I be required to pay tax on any part of the insurance money received? — D.F.P., Hamilton.

If the building used in your business was the only property of that class, then the amount of the insurance proceeds in excess of the depreciated value would normally be required to be brought into income. If the insurance proceeds are greater than the original cost of the building, then only the amount of the original cost in excess of the depreciated value will be required to be brought into income.

If another building has been acquired before the end of the year, or before the end of the following year, then the amount that would otherwise be required to be brought into income will instead be applied against the acquisition cost of the new building and capital cost allowance will be granted only on the balance. If you had other property of the same class at the time the building was destroyed, then no amount will be required to be brought into income unless the lesser of the insurance proceeds, or the original cost of the property destroyed exceed the balance in the class.

Penalties

In 1956, *my income was less than* $1,000, *and accordingly I have no income tax to pay and therefore did not file a tax return. The tax office has now demanded that I file a return for* 1956. *As the return will be filed late, will I be subject to a penalty? — E.C.S., Winnipeg.*

Where an income tax return has been filed late, the penalty is 5% of the tax that was unpaid when the return was required. Also, if by way of tax deductions, instalment payments or otherwise, the tax has been paid in full before the deadline, and the return is filed late, there will be no penalty. If for any reason the return cannot be filed on time, it may be advisable to remit sufficient funds to the Taxation Division to ensure that there will be no balance owing, and consequently no penalty.

Insurance

by William Sclater

Ontario Hospital Plan

Will I be able to do away with Blue Cross when the new Ontario Government hospital plan insurance starts next year? How much will pensioners have to pay and will they get full benefits? — Employer, Toronto.

The government plan is not devised to do away with Blue Cross or with Insurance Company accident, sickness and health policies. It is a simple basic plan under which no man, woman or child in the province of Ontario need ever lack hospitalization or medical care no matter how serious or prolonged the illness may be.

It uses the insurance principle and everyone pays a premium. The individual rate is $2.10 a month and the family rate, including all children up to 18, is $4.20 a month. Every employer with 15 or more employees must enroll by August, 1958. Premiums start in December. Individuals can enroll up to Oct. 31 but those who do not will have a waiting period of six months to get in later. No sickness is barred. There is no co-insurance and no deductibles. Hospital care is at the ward level. Old age pensioners will have full coverage without premium, as will disabled veterans, crippled civilians and the mentally retarded. It will include T.B. and mental care.

The plan will undoubtedly give a tremendous stimulus to fringe benefits insurance; sickness and accident income insurance; surgical coverages and nursing services all established as supplementary to the basic plan. The "Frost" Hospital Plan as it will probably come to be known, will include routine drugs; diagnosis; use of operating theatres and equipment, including anaesthetics; radiotherapy; physiotherapy; and emergency out-patient treatment.

Title Insurance

I have title insurance on my property but I hear this will not guarantee my title as I thought it would. Is this true? — J.D., Winnipeg.

If you have title insurance on your property you have nothing to be concerned about in the event of your title being challenged. Your Title Insurance policy will meet the cost of legal defense against claims and it will re-imburse you in the event you find the property is not legally yours. There is always the possibility that some previous owner had an unmentioned wife. If you have no Title Insurance you would have to carry your own responsibility against claimants.

Don't forget too that what happens *after* you buy Title insurance is your responsibility. There is no absolute guarantee under the Registry system of recording land ownership either. It is simply a registry of documents pertaining to the land title. When you buy land you must satisfy yourself by an exhaustive scrutiny and review of all deeds, wills, marriages, heirships and other documents by which the property has been conveyed, mortgaged, leased, devised, transmitted, during a considerable period of time that no loophole exists whereby an adverse claim can enter or be good. So says the Encyclopedia Brittanica. What Title insurance does is afford you protection against such a liability.

Package Protection

My insurance agent advises me to take a Package Policy for all-round protection of my home but I have heard that a Comprehensive Dwelling Policy is also very good. Could you advise me? — K.M., Vancouver.

Both policies are good but your decision must depend on what suits you best. The purpose of "package insurance" is to provide lower-cost coverage to homeowners by combining a number of coverages under one policy, through one Insuror, rather than buying them separately and possibly from more than one source.

Generally the package policy comes in set amounts. One of these might be particularly applicable to your home. Perhaps the best way to figure it is to make a careful note of just what insurance protection you need on your home. If it is a $17,000 home you will be well advised to take out fire insurance to 80 per cent of value in any event and so on down the line. You will need the Extended Coverages endorsement protecting your home against supplementary perils like windstorm, hail, explosion, riot, falling aircraft and so on, as well as smoke. You also need insurance to protect your contents. You need liability insurance too against icy sidewalks or driveways where the butcher, the baker or the postman might slip or the occasional help, or a neighbor's child suffer accident on your premises. You can buy this at reasonable cost for an amount of $25,000, or more.

The Comprehensive Dwelling type of policy can be custom-tailored to your needs also but whatever type you choose read it carefully and make sure you have sufficient protection against the hazards that beset and which can often become catastrophic in unexpected dimensions.

Financing Cover

When I bought my car on the financing plan I was told it was insured for fire, theft and collision and when I heard about the requirements for liability insurance in Ontario I saw an insurance agent and bought a Liability insurance policy. This week I had a collision and have to pay my own damages. I think I am insured but I find out this insurance has expired because I paid the last instalment on my car some time ago. How should I deal with this? — V.B., Toronto.

You are not the only one who has been caught short the same way. When people buy cars on time, as so many do, the financing plan often includes fire, theft and collision cover but this is usually limited to the life of the finance plan and is more for the protection of the financing agency to insure the investment. When you buy a car on time with such provisions you should advise your insurance agent when you buy your Liability insurance, of the terms of your auto contract and when it expires. He can then notify you prior to the expiration date and arrange to include these coverages on your policy.

You were wise to purchase Liability insurance. What is often serious is that people buying cars on time fail to realize they have no Liability insurance and are financially irresponsible in the event of accident. In this way they unintentionally risk everything they own and mortgage their whole future to hazard by driving without Liability insurance.

No Profit

Why don't insurance companies pay the full price of a new car when a car is stolen? I find they would not only not buy me a new car to replace my 1954 model but they don't even reduce the rates each year though they reduce the value scale they pay. How come? — J.McT., Hamilton.

One of the first principles of insurance is "no profit" so, as your policy conditions show clearly, your reimbursement is for "actual cash value." Autos are underwritten today if drivers aren't and the result is that the older a car gets the bigger the potential accident hazard is reckoned. Thus one insurance counter-balances another and rates are predicted on that basis.

Switzerland

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

making, motherhood, relaxing, and on women in all phases of life. The purpose will be to show that women as a tranquilizing and compromising force in life, can successfully reduce tensions affecting the world today.

Throughout the year many special events will take place in honor of the Pageant. There will be the outdoor parliament sessions in Northeastern and Central Switzerland which will give visitors an intimate glimpse of democracy. The famous international music festivals of Lucerne, Montreux, Braunwald and St. Moritz will include tributes to women.

The June festivals of music, drama and exhibitions in Zurich and Lausanne; the Geneva Festival of Roses, which is a scene of peaceful beauty, will salute the Pageant year. Also, in keeping with the feeling of the Pageant there will be numerous spiritual processions held in the famous religious centers throughout Switzerland.

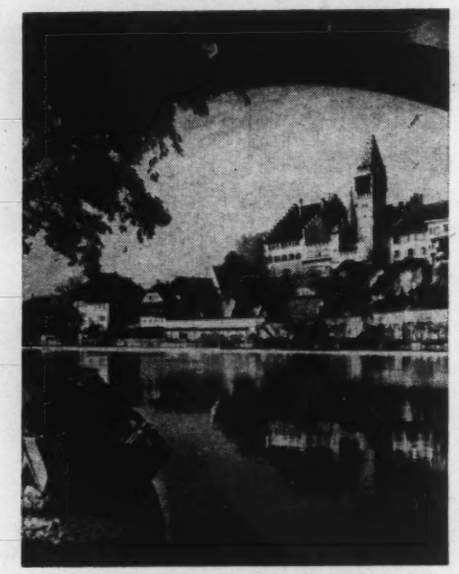
The rigid Swiss national standards of hospitality, superb cuisine, cleanliness and honesty appeal particularly to Canadians, and enable them to enjoy the details of living while they absorb scenic and historic charms. And Switzerland's location, atop the very crossroads of Europe, makes it possible for tourists to visit the tiny alpine democracy at any point on a European itinerary.

Air and rail connections put Switzerland less than a half-day's flight or an overnight train ride from any major capital of Europe. There are even boat connections up the Rhine from the Dutch channel coast and France and Germany. From Switzerland, France lies to the west, Italy to the south, Austria to the east and Germany to the north.

Rail transportation is nearly 100 per cent electric, and as punctual and efficient as it is clean and comfortable. Never take a chance that a Swiss train will leave a minute late. It won't. Steamships ply the larger lakes, and the Post Office Department operates large, safe and comfortable motor coaches on mountain routes.

In the north and east German is spoken by the natives. It's French in the southwest, Italian in the south and a centuries-old language derived from Latin called Romansch in some valleys in the southeast. But to the traveler, English is the universal tongue in Switzerland. Most educated people speak English, and most of the people are educated. No rail, airline or bus station, no hotel desk, is without someone speaking English fluently.

Swiss hotels have for a long time developed a technique of their own for winning the good graces and patronage of their guests who are made to feel welcome and happy. They pride themselves on the smooth running, cleanliness, good cuisine and scrupulous honesty of their establishments, whether they be de luxe "palaces" or humble village inns. Excellent accommodation is available at very reasonable prices. All inclusive rates (American Plan) in the first class hotels are from $6 per day per person, but comfortable and spotless single rooms can be found for as low as $1.50 per day (all inclusive from $3).



Bremgarten is an architectural gem.

Some key events of the pageant of Switzerland for this year are:

June 5—*Brunnen, Zoug, Einsiedeln, Fribourg, Lucerne, Sion.* Great Corpus Christi processions.

June 12-15—*Lucerne.* 5th International Knitting and Weaving Congress.

June 14-28—*Geneva.* Geneva Festival of Roses.

June 29-Sept. 8—*Bienne.* 2nd Outdoor Swiss Plastics Exhibition.

July-August—*Interlaken.* Open-air Performances of Wilhelm Tell.

Mid-July—*Locarno.* 11th International Film Festival.

July 26, 29—*Lugano.* Evening Lakeside Festival and Folk Festival.

August 1 — *Throughout Switzerland.* Swiss National Celebration. (Independence Day).

Aug. 14-Sept. 7—*Lucerne.* 1958 International Music Festival.

Mid-August—*Gstaad.* Great Gstaad Folk Festival. Mountain Folk Festivals on Wasserngrat and Hornberg.

End August-Sept. — *Geneva.* "Watches and Jewellery" Exhibition.

September 1-14—*Geneva.* International Atom Conference. International Exhibition "Atoms for Peace".

Sept. 5-7—*St. Gall.* International Horsemanship Contest with Fashion Show.

September 28—*Lugano.* Vintners Festival with Procession.

Natural Gas

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

of the U.S. and Canada and into the northern central area of the U.S. Economic studies indicate at least 50 million people live within economic pipeline distance of Canadian natural gas reserves. Major trunk pipelines to serve this market are already either in operation or being planned.

To meet this market demand, Canadian production would have to rise from the 173,261 million cubic feet of 1956 to at least one million million cubic feet by 1965 and to three million million cubic feet by 1980.

Total proved recoverable reserves have been estimated at more than 22 million million cubic feet. Of the total, 18.3 million million are in Alberta, three million million in the British Columbia portion of the Peace River area and smaller amounts in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and southwestern Ontario. In addition to this, the Alberta Conservation Board predicts an additional 42 million million cubic feet will be discovered, at the present rate of exploration, within the next 30 years. Some experts believe the pace of exploration and development must be increased for natural gas supplies to meet projected demand.

Because natural gas is still a relatively new source of energy for most of Canada, forecasts of the industry's development are based largely on U.S. experience. Here, the rise in natural gas consumption has been spectacular. From roughly 1.5 million million cubic feet in 1932, consumption rose to 3.9 million million cubic feet in 1945 and to 10.3 million million cubic feet in 1956. Pipelines serve most regions of the U.S.

Canada's natural gas industry will have the benefit of U.S. experience—big diameter pipe and pipe-laying techniques are examples. For this reason it is expected the growth of the Canadian industry will parallel that of the U.S. but will be more rapid.

In addition to reaching a potential market of eight million Canadians, natural gas will be available in increasing quantities to U.S. consumers. The states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, for example, are part of the Pacific coast grid which connects through the Westcoast Transmission pipeline with the Peace River gas fields of B.C. and Alberta.

Canadian gas officials believe the U.S. Federal Power Commission will soon permit increased importation of Canadian gas, possibly to the point of allowing some U.S. consumption to be entirely dependent on Canadian supply. This could easily open markets for Canadian gas in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas.

This belief in easier export conditions

has prompted gas interests to seek permission to build a large diameter pipeline from southwest Alberta direct to San Francisco. Another group is considering piping gas south from Alberta and east toward Minneapolis while a third company wants to tie in southwest Alberta with Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. from the east side of the Rocky mountains. This would make more Canadian gas available to Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and via the El Paso Natural Gas system to Nevada and California.

That is the background of the sharpened investment interest in Canadian natural gas stocks. Here are the choices for investment by categories and listing of selected companies in each category.

Distributing Utilities:

The best market for a natural gas utility is a large concentrated population with rapid suburban growth or the possibility of expansion to nearby large population centres. Highest revenues in terms of volume consumed come from domestic users. A gas utility should have as customers a high proportion of the community it serves. As many of these as possible should use gas for heating because of the large volume such use requires.

An important factor here is that natural gas has about twice the heat value of manufactured gas. This effectively doubles the capacity of its distribution system.

It is usually best to select a utility with a low proportion of equity to total capitalization. A ratio of 60 per cent debt and 40 per cent equity is generally considered right for Canadian utilites. Margin between the average interest rate on a utility's debt and the allowable rate of the company's return is important.

These are companies in the field:

The Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto—Founded in 1848. Company distributes in Niagara area as well as Toronto and has offered to develop natural gas system in Kingston, Peterborough and other municipalities. Plans $75 million expansion program in next few years. Funded debt totals about $32 million with 1,455,520 common shares outstanding. Current share price about $33.

British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.—Holding company controlling public utility services including gas, electricity, electric railway and bus service in Vancouver, Victoria and other B.C. communities. Delivery of natural gas from Westcoast Transmission Co. has resulted in $15 million conversion and development program. Funded debt now more than $224 million with 4,122,920 common shares outstanding. Current price about $38.

International Utilities Corp.—Holding company with subsidiaries distributing natural gas in Calgary, Lethbridge and 30 other communities in Alberta. Operating revenue up sharply in recent years. Funded debt more than $38 million with 2,438,112 common shares outstanding. Current price about $26.

Union Gas Co. of Canada Ltd.—Distributes gas in Windsor, London, Sarnia, Chatham and other communities in southwestern Ontario and expanding at Stratford, Kitchener, Hamilton, Waterloo, Guelph and elsewhere. Natural gas produced from company wells and supplemented by import of U.S. natural gas. Funded debt about $14 million with 882,751 common shares outstanding. Current price about $75.

Winnipeg and Central Gas Co.—Incorporated in 1952 to take over gas utility franchises of Winnipeg Electric Co. Mains being extended into 12 Winnipeg suburban municipalities with population of about 130,000 persons. Expansion plans call for expenditure of $20 million in next few years. Funded debt $4.4 million with 584,990 common shares outstanding. Current price about $2.60.

Inland Natural Gas Co. Ltd.—To distribute gas from Westcoast Transmission to communities and industries in central and southern B.C. Subsidiaries exploring for gas and oil. Other subsidiaries distribute gas in Ft. St. John and Peace River areas. Projected expenditures total about $23 million. Funded debt will also total $23 million with 250,000 preferred and 2,230,703 common shares outstanding. Current preferred price about $16, common about $7.

Inter-City Gas Ltd.—Holds franchise to distribute natural gas in several Manitoba communities. Funded debt total $600,000 with 185,605 common shares outstanding. Stock unlisted.

Lakeland Natural Gas Ltd.—holds franchises to distribute natural gas in 21 communities along north shore of Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence river. To purchase gas from Trans-Canada Pipe Lines. Funded debt about $7 million with 1,221,007 common shares outstanding. Current price about $3.

Northern Ontario Natural Gas Co. Ltd.—Holds contract to buy gas from Trans-Canada and distribute it for industrial, commercial and residential use in 34 communities from the Ontario-Manitoba border to Orillia, Ont. Potential customers include large pulp and paper and mining companies. Has 50 per cent interest in Twin City Gas Co. Ltd. which has additional franchises along route. Current expansion program to cost about $22 million. Funded debt will total about $20 million with 1,130,378 common shares outstanding. Current price about $12.

Quebec Natural Gas Corp.—Incorporated in 1955 to buy the gas distribution system of the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission and obtain gas franchises for Montreal and surrounding suburbs with population of about 1.6 million. To use natural gas from Trans-Canada line. Funded debt $44 million with 805,014 common shares and 544,986 class B shares outstanding. Class B shares become common March 31. Current price about $24.

Transmission Companies:

These companies must have access to gas reserves big enough to supply present and potential pipe line capacity for at least the normal life of the equipment and to have long-term contracts for protection against undue increases in the field price of gas.

A rapid build-up to capacity transmission is important for a pipe line because of the high capital cost. It is essential that the line be used close to capacity. Once a line is in operation satisfactorily, operation tends to be stable. Because of the need for a transmission company to get government approval to build a pipe line, and then to obtain permission for further financing, there is some additional assurance of the feasibility of the project.

These are companies in the field:

The Alberta Gas Trunk Line Co. Ltd.—Will carry natural gas from Alberta to the Saskatchewan border for delivery to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd. Additional lines will be built as export is approved. Total cost estimated at $54 million. Funded debt will be $41 million with 2,700,000 A shares and 925 B shares outstanding. Current price about $14.

Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd.—Transcontinental artery to carry gas from Saskatchewan-Alberta border to eastern Canada with eventual projected delivery to the U.S. Longest such line in world. Current planned expenditure $348 million. Funded debt to reach about $329 million with 5,823,194 common shares outstanding. Current price about $26.

Westcoast Transmission Co. Ltd. — Transports gas from Peace River area of northern Alberta and B.C. to the B.C.-Washington border to connect with the U.S. Pacific North-West Pipeline Corp. Total cost about $154 million. Additional line to U.S. contemplated. Funded debt total $173 million with 6,908,201 common shares outstanding. Current price about $26.

Producing Companies:

Integrated oil companies have played a leading part in exploration and development of natural gas because of the great expense involved. But because natural gas is just one aspect of such a company's business, investment benefits are reduced. Investors impressed with the outlook for the natural gas industry might find it advisable to choose one or more of the independent companies searching for and developing natural gas to service current and planned pipelines.

Among such companies, those with relatively large and widespread interests in unexplored or undeveloped territory have a big advantage. Exploration companies, in their attempt to spread risk, barter for

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Snafu

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Americans in World War II and which means, among other things, "Situation Normal; All Fouled Up," becomes a grotesque reality.

Our administrative troops there have become resigned to their fate of dealing with civvies, and enough "foul up" anecdotes kick around the messes to supply a Rawhide or an Eric Nichol with material for a dozen satires.

Last year for instance Ordnance indented for 250 "rat-tail springs." When 250 "rat-traps" arrived a few months later, everyone was amused but not especially surprised.

This winter the hospital requisitioned for 2,000 small bottles of cough medicine. UN procurers apparently had no bottles of the specified small size, so did what they considered the next best thing and shipped out 2,000 *gallons* of cough medicine. Lt.-Col. R. B. Murray of Owen Sound, commander of the hospital, is still puzzling ing what to do with the incredible error. Other Canadians are talking about the feasibility of setting up a still.

The signal corps recently applied for four walkie-talkie type wireless sets, which have a mile or two range and which could be used around camp. Their cost would be about $300 each. In due course—a few months—four mammoth wireless vans worth about $20,000 each and able to send messages anywhere on earth, were received. The signal corps is still without its walkie-talkies, but they can listen to the beep-beeps of Sputniks.

United Nations policy calls for all vehicles to be white with blue UN markings. However only a few vehicles are thus colored; most are still brown. It's not because the white paint isn't available, because it is.

Lt. John Legros of Montreal, an Ordnance Corps officer says UNEF headquarters claimed the paint ordered by the Canadians was too costly, and bought a cheaper variety. When this inferior brand was used it changed color, flaked and chipped and, one soldier recalled, "even washed off in a heavy rain." The paint is still stacked in a warehouse and won't be used by the Canadians.

Another time Ordnance indented for common nails, and were somewhat baffled when a query came from New York asking "what color nails?"

Troops working in the Electrical and Mechanical Engineers workshop have the most difficult and frustrating job of all however. They have to keep vehicles rolling and equipment repaired. It's not easy.

To get spare parts through UN channels it takes at least three months, and Maj. B. B. Cox of Kingston, Ont., commander of the Workshop, cannot recall any parts arriving that fast since he's been in Egypt.

"If we don't have a particular item in stock we either make it ourselves, improvise a substitute, or sit and wait months for a part to arrive."

Almost 100 vehicles are in the "awaiting parts" compound, or have been returned to Ordnance. Most needs are simple. For instance in January six of the Recce squadron's 29 Ferret Scout Cars were incapacitated for lack of gaskets. Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, of Ottawa, UNEF Commander, admits the problem is a serious one, but cannot foresee it getting better in the future under the present system.

In the improvisation line RCEME has made oil seals out of shoe leather, carburetor diaphragms out of plastic tablecloths, and gaskets out of copper sheeting. They have even tried to alter the axle of a truck to fit a huge crane. They have also "cannibalized" one vehicle to keep several others of its kind running. In short, life is pretty basic here, even for machines.

As well as the daily hazards of dealing with UN civilians, there is the nightly hazard of dealing with local civilians who seem to regard the Canadians as a free, self-service market. At night Bedouins, Egyptians, Palestinians, refugees and others in this mixing pot of races, pussy-foot through the camp area and steal anything that isn't tied down—and even that's no security.

If doors aren't bolted natives creep into quarters and loot while occupants dream. One Canadian officer went to bed in his tent a while back, and when he awoke in the morning everything, including his tent, had been stolen. Even his wallet under his pillow was gone.

"The Arabs folded my tent and silently stole it away," he commented later.

Throughout the night guards patrol the camp, and occasional shots echo across the desert, as thieves are seen or imagined by the guards. Though gunfire doesn't seem to discourage the nightly raids, it does alarm Canadians who, presumably, are being protected.

One medical corps major, worried at being mistaken for an Arab, refused to go outside at night without a 24-inch flashlight shining for the guards' benefit. Another officer gained local reputation as a whistler because he never went into the dark without serenading trigger-happy guards with his whistled version of "Oh Canada".

Just before Christmas a Norwegian was murdered by a native he caught looting his kit. And on the road to Gaza a pay-roll vehicle was held up and robbed by three men pretending to be Egyptian secret police. The UNEF military police, under Capt. R. F. Woodburn of Victoria, gained special co-operation from Israeli police by distributing a few battledress uniforms to higher-ups in the native constabulary. The criminals (one related to the native driver of the pay-truck), were soon cooling their heels in jail where confessions were literally "wrung" from them.

The provost have thrown parties for the Israeli cops, and the good-will and co-operation thus gained has "saved the United Nations thousands of dollars and helped solve otherwise unsolvable crimes," Provost S/Sgt. William Wellington of Ottawa, said.

But whatever else it may be, life in Egypt is not what Canadians expected when they left Canada. The actual task of watching the border often seems a secondary one for our troops, since less than 150 of them (the armored 56 Recce Squadron) are physically involved in it.

Instead of fighting to keep Israel and Egypt peaceful, Canadians here are fighting to keep their own morale from sinking in self-pity; fighting to keep UN civilians from sabotaging their military system with SNAFU's; and hoping above all that when their date for rotation comes due, the Arabs won't have stolen the homebound plane.

Freedom

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inability to manage it, of little armies and many generals, all of which tends to make us smile too often with ignorance at the trials of these burdened peoples.

It is, however, not possible to generalize about the twenty republics even though they share so much and appear to undergo such similar political convulsions, for they represent many different societies. The Caribbean family of Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic have ethnic and some political characteristics quite unlike the Spanish-Indian confluence in Mexico and in the Central American republics. Colombia is proud of its white Spanish population and the classical purity of its language and literature. Similarly Argentina and Chile have had no substantial racial intermingling and remain essentially white societies.

By contrast Brazil is not unfamiliar with racial admixture; Mexico is now deeply Indo-Spanish; while the future of Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador reflects increasingly the emergence of native Indian influences and racial interplay. It is possible, therefore, to recognize six main groupings among the Latin American republics.

There are the people of the Caribbean; there is Mexico; there are the five Central American republics that on several occasions have toyed with federation; there are the republics of the Andes with their Andean-Indian traditions and problems in common — Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay and Ecuador; there is Brazil, with Indian and Negro peoples; and there are Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela, largely white and likely to remain so. And of them all only Uruguay seems to have solved the problem of violence in government by a unique substitution of Committees for Leadership.

From a Canadian view, certain observations are inevitable. The first of course, is the continuing predominance of the army in almost every Latin American society—Uruguay again apart — as a determining political force. It is not difficult to understand why this should be so. Wherever a social order suffers from extremes of wealth and poverty—with little participation by the masses in their own political affairs—and wherever a middle group or class is insubstantial in numbers and authority, the army tends to provide this bridge between various sectors of the community by its continuity, by the level of education it demands and provides and by its sheer exercise of physical power. The forces that continue to struggle for supremacy or at least that share in the ever-shifting equilibrium are foreign and domestic business, the land-owners, the church, the intellectuals, the armed services, and in a few cases the loosely organized urban proletariat and white-collar workers and even more infrequently, the peasantry and native population.

The recent expulsion of Perez Jiminez in Venezuela, the earlier eruptions in Colombia, the present disturbances in Cuba, the revision of political life in Peru, all have at least this in common — that at some stage the rule of a particular strong man or dictator becomes intolerable to one or more of the groups upon whose common and tacit acceptance even the strong man with his terror depends. The armed services tend to play a barometric and catalytic role, for they are sensitive on the one hand to that degree of support which assures their status, growth and privileges, while at the same time they provide the best organized focus of power with which to maintain order and to effect changes of regime when the previous equilibrium has been badly disturbed.

It is, however, a superficial view of Latin America to overly dramatize these evidences of political instability. On other levels, deep and lasting changes now are evident. Of the ten largest cities in the Western hemisphere, at least five and perhaps six are located south of the Rio Grande and have come to their present size only within the last forty years. United Nations and United States technical assistance among the Andean republics, particularly Bolivia and Peru, have made notable contributions to bringing more stable forms of public administration as well as interesting experiments in decentralized rural social organization.

Indeed, one of the most advanced technical assistance agreements ever negotiated by the United Nations was that with Bolivia in 1951. Here the Bolivian government was prepared to accept a group of trained public servants from other countries and fit them into its main departments at the deputy minister level in order to be able to receive capital and technical aid more effectively by assuring a competent bureaucracy to implement the recommendations. The agreement went farther than anyone could have expected from a state traditionally sensitive to intrusions upon its independence. Indeed, it went so far that a revolution a few months after the agreement was signed led the Paz Entessoro regime to ask for a revision and the subsequent agreement was less forthright in its acceptance on the principle of United Nations supervision that had been so frankly set out in the first arrangements — but the substance of the idea remained.

Economically Latin America continues to be a curious mixture in its relations with North America. Canada's economic interests, except for a few dramatic investments such as Brazilian Traction, tends to be rather specialized both as to imports and exports, while our overall capital investment program in that part of the world continues to be modest. Our foreign trade tends to be confined largely to four countries, Venezuela, Brazil, Mexico and Colombia. From these four we imported in 1956 products to the value of 208.4 millions, 34.8 millions, 41.7 millions, and 23 million respectively, while our principal exports in 1956 were to Mexico and Venezuela, 39.3 millions and 34.3 millions respectively.

For the United States, of course, Latin America has increasingly become a prime source of petroleum, copper, tin, some fruits, hides, coffee, as well as a number of specialized mineral ores and other primary products. At the same time whereas forty to fifty years ago Latin America received very large amounts of English and German capital, there has been a notable decline in British investment there, although the British tradition in the Argentine continues to be of considerable if reduced importance. The German investment tradition in Brazil and elsewhere is not forgotten—remember the network of German-owned airlines before World War II — and so far as there is much present evidence it is being revived in several of the republics.

With a gross population probably nearing 175 millions and a burgeoning economy in some areas, particularly in Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico, the economic features of Latin America are changing even though the struggle for improved living standards for the mass of the people remains a very long-range challenge.

In a curious way, however, Latin America has made a number of contributions of considerable importance to international law and politics. It is only by accident, probably, that Latin America became a congeries of independent sovereign states after the dissolution of the Spanish Empire. With luck and leadership Latin America might have been another great federal continental union, not unlike the United States and Canada. If this had been the case then among the principal concerns of Latin American law and politics would have been the problems of federalism—as they have been in English-speaking North America. Instead the provinces of the Spanish Empire, now on their own and seeking recognition for their status from the world and each other, seized upon the classical doctrines of international law as part of the instruments for assuring their independence and their integrity as states.

In the result, international law became a very great pre-occupation of Latin American legal and political scholarship and inter-American relations. Indeed, there developed a Latin-American school of international law reflecting the peculiar problems arising out of their relations with each other and with the outside world. For example, among themselves, they were concerned very much with such questions as the right of governments to early recognition even though rooted in violence; and the right of embassies to give political asylum to local political leaders.

Against the outside world, Latin America had the general political protection of the Monroe Doctrine, but it still needed other and more refined legal instruments to protect it from foreign economic exploitation. The tendency in recent decades to nationalize industries as, for example, in Bolivia and Mexico, has led to the celebrated "Calvo Clause" being required of concessionaires as part of the price of a concession agreement. For this device provides that a concessionaire would have to promise not to transform into an intergovernmental claim his own personal claim whenever the concession led to a dispute on such grounds as its withdrawal or nationalization of the investor's assets. Foreign investors thereby limited themselves to claims only under the laws of the country and not under international law. Similarly, just as the Latin American countries were very much concerned to assure early and easy recognition for changes of governments as between themselves, so the Estrada doctrine—named after a Mexican Foreign Minister—sought to assure similar recognition by all countries dealing with Mexico and this conception has been eagerly supported by most Latin Amer-

ican states since it was introduced.

Some intriguing problems arise for many countries in their dealings with Latin America where frequent and violent changes of government take place. Haya de la Torre, a deposed Peruvian politician, remained as a "guest" of the Colombian embassy in Lima for almost five years until an agreement was reached between the two governments to allow him safe custody out of the country. At least the decencies of Latin American diplomacy assured his exit whereas the disgraceful Russian behavior in going back on their promises to the Yugoslavs for safe conduct for Premier Imry Nagy of Hungary will likely never be forgotten either by the Yugoslavs or by students of Soviet behavior.

The sense of cultural and continental unity that pervades Latin America has expressed itelf in many institutional arrangements of which the Pan-American Union, culturally, and the Organization of States, politically, are the most important. Indeed, OAS is perhaps in its own way the most elaborate of the regional arrangements envisaged by article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations although, of course, it is not as truly effective or integrated a system as NATO. But it did play an important part in the recent Honduras-Nicaragua crisis and is available as a continuing instrument of consultation and pacification for disputes among its members, although it is doubtful whether it has priority over the Security Council of the UN in the case of threats to the peace.

Perhaps among all of the political oddities that mark the Latin American world, none is more quixotic than some of its recent claims for jurisdiction off its coasts on to the adjacent high seas. Peru seized the whaling fleet of Mr. Onassis when it was almost 200 miles off its coast on the claim that this was a historic resource of the Peruvian people and these waters and their whale fisheries had long been under Peruvian jurisdiction. Argentina made similar claims far off its coasts on the theory of the "continental shelf" which President Truman had announced as a basis for U.S. claims to a shelf of sea-bed and sub soil extending off the east coast of the United States to a depth of about one hundred fathoms. The great difference, however, was that there is no "shelf" of a similar kind that geologically and geographically may be regarded as part of the South American continental land mass extending eastward to sea to justify this analogous Argentinian claim. Some of these questions are about to be thrashed out at the Geneva Conference on High Seas jurisdictional problems to take place next month and the attitude of some of the Latin American states is likely to be a stumbling block in any proposals for a universal treaty establishing say a 12-mile line—the Canadian position—as the outer limit for claims of sovereignty and the exploitation of non-sedentary fisheries.

The Latin American world is in its own way undergoing changes almost as rapid as those now being experienced in some of the more critical areas of the Middle East and Asia — although, of course, metropolitan Latin America is far more advanced than similar urban growth in these other less developed parts of the world. Curiously, however, despite the problems of dictatorship, Latin America retains a romantic quality in its politics. The totalitarianism of a Nazi Germany or a monolithic Communism is *really total* and freedom becomes crushed to the point of almost extinguishing its memory. But to the urban Latin American freedom is still a cry that often evokes a true response and whose memories are sufficiently fresh and dynamic to challenge the short-lived orders established by juntas or caudillos. Today only Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, Stroessner in Paraguay, Batista in Cuba, Somoza (the son) in Nicaragua, (with Haiti possibly on the edge of a new coup), remain of all the dominating dictators of the past decade or more.

Even their days may be numbered. In a world that tends to see the fight for freedom often in terms of the struggle between the Soviets and their chained peoples, the repeated violence in the Latin American republics, as regimes come and go, testifies at least as much to the vitality there of liberty as an ideal as it does to the inability, as yet, of the Latinos to find their own answers to political stability.

Natural Gas

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territories. Prospective oil or gas land is the currency in this barter and is often more important than cash.

Cash flow is important for an exploration company. A company that can maintain a technical staff and extend its interests shortens the odds against it. For many companies the opening of new markets for gas will provide for the first time an assured and sizeable cash flow.

Companies in the field:

Ajax Petroleums Ltd. — produces and sells natural gas in Edmonton area.

Bralsaman Petroleums Ltd.—to supply Prince George with natural gas.

Canadian High Crest Oils—holds interests in 12 gas wells and acreage in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and U.S.

Canadian Export Gas Co. Ltd.—developing reserves for Trans-Canada line. To be merged with Canadian Prospect Ltd. under name Canadian Export Gas and Oil.

Canadian Delhi Oil—to supply gas to Trans-Canada from Cessford, Countess and Provost properties.

Canadian Husky Oil Ltd.—holds contract to supply Westcoast Transmission and offer from Trans-Canada.

Amurex Oil Co.—By itself and through subsidiary Ponder Oils Inc. holds interests in 27 gas wells. To increase development in Saskatchewan fields where it sells gas to Saskatchewan Power Corp.

Alberta Pacific Consolidated Oils Ltd. —started delivery in July of gas from its Alberta Bindloss field to Trans-Canada.

Banff Oils Ltd.—Has share in three gas fields along gathering system of proposed pipeline from Alberta foothills to the U.S.

Bailey Selburn Oil and Gas—Owns 13 gas wells in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Britalta Petroleums Ltd.—holds contract to sell gas to Saskatchewan Power Corp over 20-year period.

Canadian Delhi Petroleums Ltd.—Holds contract to supply Trans-Canada.

Canadian Homestead Oils Ltd. — With purchase of Canadian Admiral Oils Ltd. company holds interests in 17 gas wells.

Consolidated Dragon Oils—Holds contract to supply Trans-Canada.

Cons. Allenby Oil and Gas—Has interests in 23 gas wells in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Consolidated West Petroleums Ltd.—Has successfully completed 37 gas wells under Lake Erie.

Canadian Atlantic Oil Co.—Expanding Peace River area gas reserves for export to west coast of Canada and U.S.

Canso Natural Gas—Holds contract to supply Trans-Canada and also supplies Saskatchewan Power Corp.

Fargo Oils—Holds long-term contract to supply Westcoast Transmission.

Jupiter Oils—Holds interests in 192 oil and gas wells in U.S. and Canada.

Midcon Oil and Gas Ltd.—Developing gas holdings in southern Alberta and under Lake Erie in Ontario.

Mill City Petroleums—Holds contract to supply Trans-Canada line from 12 capped wells.

New Gas Exploration—To supply Westcoast Transmission from Pouce Coupe field.

New Chamberlain Petroleums — Holds long-term contract with Trans-Canada.

New Superior Oils of Canada — Holds contract to supply Trans-Canada.

Okalta Oils — To supply Westcoast Transmission from Pouce Coupe field.

Pacific Petroleums Ltd.—Holds equity interest in and is major supplier of Westcoast Transmission.

Permo Gas and Oil — Developing gas acreage under agreement with Pacific Petroleum in Ft. St. John field in northern B.C. Holds contract to supply Westcoast.

Provo Gas Producers Ltd.—Preparing Provost gas field for production.

Sapphire Petroleums Ltd. — Holds interests in gas fields in gathering system of Westcoast Transmission.

Trans Empire Oils Ltd.—Recently acquired interests of West Canadian Petroleums Ltd. and being renamed West Canadian Oil and Gas Ltd. Holds gas sale contracts with Trans-Canada.

Sullivan

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still seemed regally self-contained, though dressed informally in fur-trimmed brown goloshes, brown skirt, dove-grey sweater and a simple pearl necklace.

Her smile remained intact when her co-star, Bob Goulet, hollered, "Gas it up! Sing it, honey, sing it!" Teetering on the edge of a stool beside the piano she threw back her shoulder length head of brown curls, closed her brown eyes, and crooned the melancholy ballad, *September In The Rain.*

When it was over, she pointed two fingers at the pianist, Gordon Kushner. She clicked her thumb, as though shooting him. "I'll flip if you don't give it to me an octave lower," she said, smiling broadly. She turned to Producer Norm Jewison. "How're we going to do this photographically?" she asked. "Please keep the camera close-up away from my big, wide-open mouth. Don't want it to look like a gopher hole."

When she left, Jewison nodded his head admiringly. "What an untemperamental singer! For a tall gal, she walks with surprising grace. She moves her arms and gams gorgeously. Unlike most pop singers, she's a disciplined musician. Her mezzo-soprano is chocolate rich. A lot of depth, too, and a wide range — between high B flat to below middle C. She's really semi-classical. We like to give her Jerome Kern show tunes. Beautiful ballads, like *Autumn In New York,* and folk songs." He wiggled his black eyebrows à la Groucho Marx. "That woman's a real hunk of doll."

Yet as a child, born Joyce Anna Solomon, in an apartment on McKay Avenue in Toronto, she was a skinny, gawky tomboy. Her father, Joshua Solomon, a TTC streetcar conductor, nicknamed her "Daddy Longlegs". Her mother, Gertrude Hannah Solomon, remembers how her lanky eight-year-old daughter used to join the boys in blowing cigarette smoke through the hollow of an underground fort.

Her parents encouraged her musical career. At the age of three, as a member of the Isabel Stockford Dance School, she first appeared on stage as a rabbit. She and 14 other tots, attired in white pyjamas, with ersatz ears and cotton tails, had to hop around a barrel. One moppet, seized with stage fright, ran in front of the footlights and bawled, "Where's my maw?" Joyce, however, made a triumphantly graceful exit.

At John R. Wilcox Public school, she sang in school competitions—unromantic insect songs on the order of *The Spider Hunter* and *Where The Bee Sucks, There Lurk I.* At Vaughan Road Collegiate, she played the role of Josephine in Gilbert & Sullivan's *Pinafore,* and still treasures a yellow Toronto *Telegram* clipping, in which the reviewer, Edward W. Wodson, exulted in hyperbole: "A golden-tinted soprano! One of the loveliest voices imaginable—used exactly as Jussi Bjoerling used his. Already, she is a great artist."

She was terribly self-conscious of her height in those days. "I felt peculiar and out of place," she says. "At high school tea dances, I'd always stand up. It was a way of warning off small boys, who might be embarrassed to find me too big to handle."

She sang at weddings for $2.50 *Oh Promise Me,* and worked as an $18-a-week dress department clerk at Simpson's department store. It was a blessing, when a $100 Kiwanis Music Festival scholarship enabled her to study at Toronto's Royal Conservatory of Music, under the great Viennese lieder singer, Emmy Heim.

"Emmy taught me a joyful philosophy of life, how to sniff music, taste it," she recalls. "The first time I came to her studio, she was munching grapes, and she popped one into my mouth, and said, 'Taste it! Taste it! It's so lovely!' I'd be walking along College Street with Emmy in the spring, and she'd stop suddenly, and have me watch a robin feeding worms to its offspring."

While singing as a soloist under the stiff discipline of the Leslie Bell Choir 10 years ago on CBC-Radio's *General Electric Show,* she fell in love with the show's announcer, John Scott. A divorced Winnipegger, 10 years older than she, and happily just as tall, Scott says of Joyce, "She's a good, solid, moral character as saintlike as Marian Anderson."

Since their marriage four years ago, they have been living in a six-room, $125-a-month upper duplex on Toronto's Thorncliffe Avenue. It is complete with Japanese paintings, Arabian swords, a sleepy Pekinese dog named Pookie Ku Ming, and a very unsleepy baby named Laura Ann Scott.

"I'm a lucky housewife," Miss Sullivan said the other evening, lifting her cooing baby up to the light. "I love my home, my husband, and my singing. I guess I'm lazy and lacking ambition. But I've no great urge to go to the U.S. and conquer new fields. I turned down an offer by Bob Hope's agent to sing on the *Steve Allen Show.* I'm comfortable. Mind you, I feel a warm glow when a live audience applauds. It's a lovely gift returned to you, and you're soaring, you're on wings. But I make enough money now to put away in saving bonds, so we can fulfill my *greatest* ambition. I've always wanted a house of my own."

As she said it, she sounded delightfully old-fashioned, and — well — sweet.

I-TV

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destiny. Students at Winston Churchill Collegiate in Toronto spent an afternoon taking lesson by TV from a central classroom-studio and the school's principal, Bord Allison, noted later: "Once TV is developed to a worthwhile stage, one teacher can concentrate on specialized preparation of the lesson and deliver it, while the other teachers stand by to answer questions."

When TV enters education, medical and dental schools are the most immediate winners. In non-TV dental schools, an instructor demonstrates to small groups. Only two or three students at a time can gather round one patient. With a television Zoomar lens a full-screen picture of one tooth can be shown to an unlimited number of students. With this in mind, plans are being completed for a new University of Toronto dentistry school building with permanent television facilities installed.

The magnification by television is, in itself, a direct help to diagnosis. Students watching via television a surgeon operating can often spot troubles before the doctor does himself. An appendix on a television screen can be a foot long.

The Canadian Medical Association hired 11 tons of equipment for an experimental color TV demonstration: for medical purposes color is essential. The St. Luke hospital in New York has a permanent color installation built in to the light fixture above the operating table. General Electric's price for color equipment is $34,000.

Industrial and all other uses of closed circuit television are so close you can touch them. "In a few years, Canadian business men will wonder how they ever did without it." comments M. M. Elliot, president of Caldwell A-V Equipment Limited, distributors of the Dage line.

"Look," pitches Peter De Karwin for Canadian General Electric, "our equipment concentrates on reliability and absolute quality, so it is the most high-priced on the market. Yet, if you can eliminate the work of just one laborer, you save something like $6,000 a year. Our basic chain costs $4,725! It is not expensive."

And at Pye, where a chain can cost as little as $1,200, advertising manager Dave Zand points out: "The whole system can cost less than a medium-priced car . . ."

In application to all forms of activity, this new TV technique is as limitless as the use of the human eye—of which it is merely a flexible, danger-proof, tireless extension. It will become, inevitably, the unblinking watchman of an "automated" civilization.

Editorials

Turn of the Screw

FINANCE MINISTER Donald Fleming was careful to avoid political argument in a speech he made to the Empire Club in Toronto a couple of weeks ago. According to the rules of the club, speeches must be non-partisan, and Mr. Fleming made a praiseworthy attempt not to break the rules. He did this by reciting a number of non-partisan facts about trade, employment, the nation's economy and fiscal and monetary policy. The only general conclusion he drew from the facts was that "the future is Canada's".

"We have difficulties," he said, "we also have much to be thankful for . . . The long-term future of this country is dazzlingly bright and I do not speak merely of a distant future."

Mr. Fleming has good reason to be optimistic, of course, and so does every other Canadian. The recession of the moment should not in any way affect that optimism. The business lag is not the result of weakness in our economy; it is to a considerable extent the sequel to an overdose of anti-inflationary nostrums administered by monetary policy-makers in Canada, the United States and several other countries—but particularly in Canada and the United States.

Mr. Fleming recited the facts. The conclusions (and this journal drew attention to them nearly a year ago) are obvious. Monetary control can slow up a boom, but unless it is selective and applied with foresight it can throw the economic machine into reverse. And experience has shown that it is more effective in slowing up the forward movement than in stopping the reverse momentum.

Ours is an economy of consumption. Discourage the appetite too roughly and the body loses strength. Just as the human body can suffer more from too strict a diet than from hearty eating, so can the economic body waste quickly on too little nourishment.

That is largely our trouble today. The so-called tight money policy was carried on too long.

It was apparent by the middle of 1957 that the brakes put on the economy were beginning to make the engine splutter. It was time to shift from brake to accelerator. But as late as last September, when Mr. Fleming was in Washington at the annual meeting of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund, the central bankers were still talking about the need for curbs on inflation. There were inflationary pressures, true — but these were generated by influences outside the power of monetary control, such as the labor factor in production costs.

The past few months have seen some relaxation of the controls. To quote Mr. Fleming: "Money is more plentiful, credit is somewhat easier and interest rates have been reduced to a remarkable extent . . . From the peak Treasury Bill rate of 4.08 per cent in August it dropped to a new low last week of 2.99 per cent."

Mr. Fleming is fully justified in his belief that "whatever may have been said for the tight money policy in 1955 and 1956 it is evident that it does not fit the needs of 1958". Had he not been making a non-partisan speech, he could very well have said that it did not fit the needs of 1957. We are suffering now for the indecision of the Federal Government and the stubborn adherence to the theory of the Bank of Canada in a year whose early months gave full warning that a change in policy was needed.

Schools and People

MUCH HAS been said these past few months about the need for better schools, more proficient teachers, improved methods and other requirements of a higher standard of education in Canada. Among the people upon whom responsibility for improvement has been placed are parents, children, teachers and the vague entity known as government. Little or nothing has been said about the quality of those people in government who are most concerned with education and who exercise the most direct and strongest influence upon the course of education.

They are the provincial ministers of education and the municipal school boards. Yet all too often they are the last who should be entrusted with such a heavy responsibility. The ministers, more often than not, are undistinguished politicians; that is to say, they are indifferent-to-fair administrators who have no sense of mission beyond that of keeping routine business moving smoothly enough to warrant re-election. As for the school boards, perhaps the less said the better. They are composed of individuals ranging from highly intelligent men and women through mediocrities interested only in holding public office to semi-illiterates elected by the blinder processes of democracy — a mixture which unfortunately contains a heavy proportion of the second and third ingredients.

There is no way in which the franchise can be limited in order to ensure a wiser selection in municipal and provincial government. We can only hope that the voters themselves can be educated in responsibility.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

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Over-Exposure

THE DICTATORS of female fashions are intent, it seems, upon shortening women's skirts. We view this trend with alarm, as we do any move to exhibit any large areas of the female figure *au naturel,* not because of any moral objection to nudity but because few women are pleasing to the eye when undraped.

A woman looks her best when covered by clothes that allow her some opportunity to use artificial means of overcoming the deficiencies of nature. Then she can pad her hips, bosom or backside as she wishes, or if over-endowed, can bind, restrain and generally compress the excesses, and cannily conceal these modest deceptions. But the lowering of the neckline or the raising of the skirts throws her more and more on her own resources. Unfortunately, these are generally pitiful.

If the dictators of fashion do shorten the skirts, we can only look forward to a dismal display this summer of knock knees and bow legs.

Sickness in France

France's recent actions in North Africa confirm the opinion that, far from having learnt anything from Indo-China and Suez, France is blindly rushing on towards self-destruction. What sympathy there was for the French in their struggle with Arab nationalists has disappeared. In most of the West European countries, as in Canada and the United States, there was only disgust when French war planes three weeks ago demolished the unarmed Tunisian village of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef.

The bombing of the village also destroyed the French argument that the fight with rebels in Algeria was a strictly domestic affair. That one brutal act drew the whole Atlantic alliance into the argument. It was, too, a symbol of French desperation and futility.

France must be shocked out of her madness, and it is up to NATO to give her that shock.

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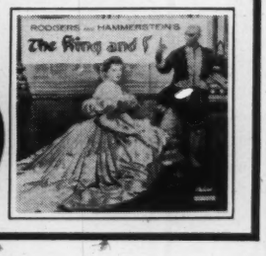

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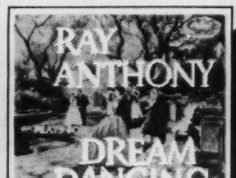

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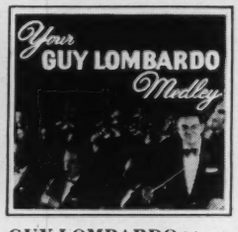

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